

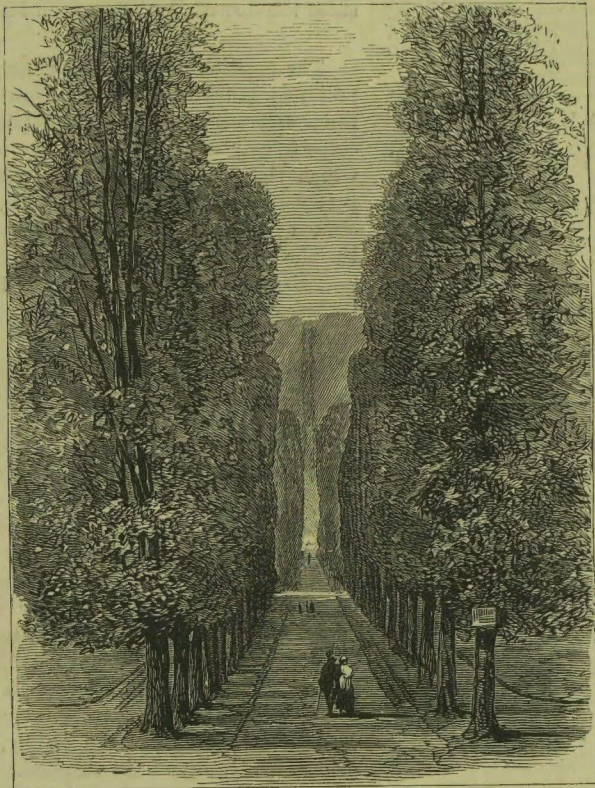
# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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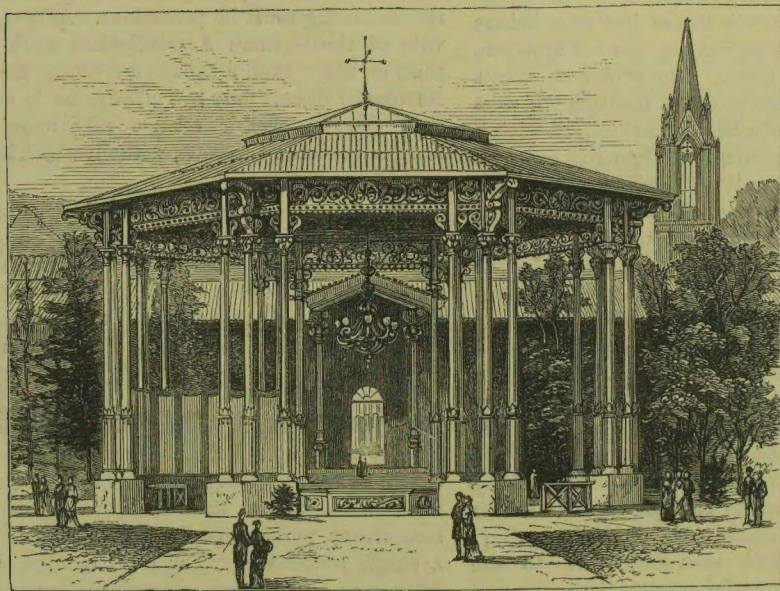
No. 2229.—VOL. LXXX.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1882.

WITH SUPPLEMENT AND } SIXPENCE.  
TITLEPAGE AND INDEX } By Post, 6½d.



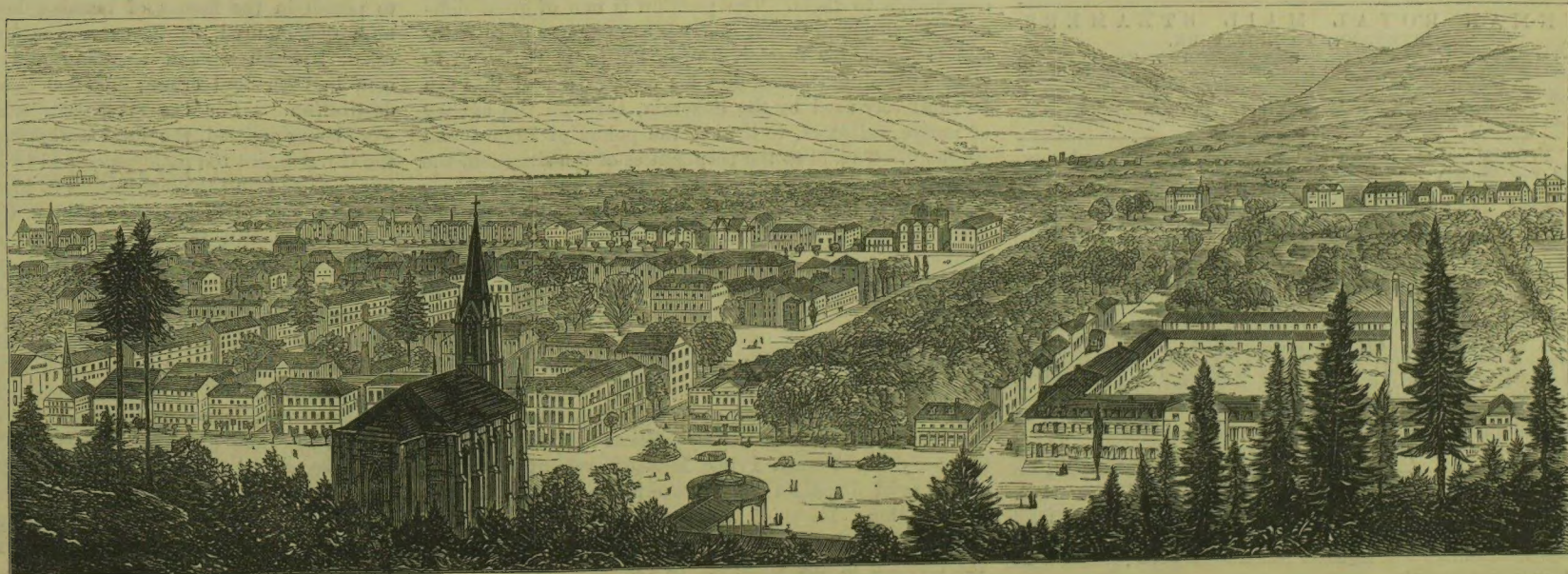
THE CLOISTER AVENUE, PYRMONT.



THE BRUNNEN-TEMPLE, PYRMONT.



PRINCESS HELENA OF WALDECK-PYRMONT,  
BETROTHED TO PRINCE LEOPOLD, DUKE OF ALBANY.



GENERAL VIEW OF PYRMONT.—SEE PAGE 54.



## BIRTHS.

On the 13th inst., at 2, Belsize Park, London, the wife of Alfred J. Gosling, of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, of a son.

On the 10th inst., at Potsdam, the wife of Baron Diether von Roeder, of a daughter.

On the 11th inst., at 22, Royal-crescent, Bath, the Hon. Mrs. Francis Helyar, of a son.

On the 8th inst., at 46, Prince's-gardens, the Hon. Mrs. H. R. O. Powlett, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 4th inst., at the parish church, St. Leonards-on-Sea, by the Rev. George Gregory Gardner, M.A., Rector, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Albert Harrison, late 24th Regiment, to Elizabeth, widow of the late James Carter Sharp, Esq.

On the 11th inst., at Frankfort-on-Main, Robert Searles Lindley, C.E., second son of William Lindley, Civil Engineer, London, to Marie, eldest daughter of Emil Ladenburg, Esq., Commerzienrath, of Frankfort.

## DEATHS.

On the 21st ult., at Raymond Hall, Jamaica, in her 81st year, Anne, widow of the late Hinton East, Esq., formerly a Captain in H.M.'s 58th Regiment, and member of the Legislative and Privy Councils of Jamaica; and daughter of the late Ralph Allen Daniell, Esq., of Trellisick, county Cornwall, for many years M.P. for West Looe.

On the 23rd ult., at Montrose Cottage, St. Vincent, West Indies, the residence of her brother-in-law, the Hon. Francis Bell Griffith, Gertrude Augusta, aged 46, widow of the late R. G. Knight, and daughter of the late J. H. Dewhurst, of St. Croix, West Indies.

On the 17th inst., at Sidbury, Sidmouth, Devon, Maud, the beloved (second) daughter of Charles Philip Hunt, aged 6 years.

On the 11th inst., at Waltham St. Lawrence Vicarage, Twyford, Berks, Dorothy, widow of Sir William Fairbairn, Bart., F.R.S., in her 91st year.

\*. The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## THE WEATHER.

## RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF						THERMOM.		WIND.	
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Amount of Rain.	Maximum, read at 10 A.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
Jan. 8	30.041	44.3	40.4	87	10	0.10	49.6	37.6	SSW.	496
9	30.159	40.8	36.8	87	3	0.07	50.7	37.4	SW. N. NW. W.	283
10	30.209	42.6	38.4	86	10	0.10	47.5	34.7	WSW. SSW.	294
11	30.194	47.9	45.8	93	9	0.10	52.1	44.2	SW.	192
12	30.388	45.3	44.9	99	10	0.10	51.2	38.0	SW. S.	103
13	30.389	43.1	40.1	90	8	0.07	50.7	40.4	SSW.	232
14	30.549	41.4	37.3	87	10	0.10	44.1	39.6	SSW. S.	177

\* Dew.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m. :—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.312	30.169	30.398	30.398	30.528
Temperature of Air	41.9°	40.3°	39.0°	43.9°	41.9°
Temperature of Evaporation	40.7°	39.9°	38.5°	47.3°	40.1°
Direction of Wind	SW.	W.	SW.	SW.	SSW.

## CARNIVAL OF NICE.—FEB. 14 to 21, 1882.

President—COMTE DE CESSOLE.

Secretary—MR. SAETONE.

Treasurer—BARON ROSSARD DE BELLET.

Tuesday, Feb. 14.—Illuminations—Cavalcades—Military Bands.

Wednesday, 15.—Races on Corso—Theatrical Representations, Free.

Thursday, 16.—Grand Corso—Battle of Flowers and Confetti—Cars of Masqueraders—Cavalcades—Grand Seglione—Paré et Masqué.

Friday, 17.—Grand Corso—Battle of Flowers—Theatres free.

Saturday, 18.—Grand Kermesse—Charitable Fancy Fair.

Sunday, 19.—Battle of Flowers and Confetti—Cavalcades—Processions—Dressed Cars, with Masqueraders.

Monday, 20.—Second Grand Corso—Gala and Battle of Flowers—Distribution of Banners to the Best Costumed Masqueraders and the Best Decorated Carriages.

Tuesday, 21.—Last Day of the Grand Corso—Battle of Flowers and Confetti—Processions, Masqueraders, Mummies, Pageant Cars, Cavalcades—Dancers—General Illumination and Burning of the Carnival in Edifice.

UPWARDS OF £2000 IN PRIZES.

First Prize, £240; Second Best, £160; Third, also £160; Fourth, £120; and Fifth Prize, £60.

Four Prizes for Cavalcades. Six Prizes best group Masqueraders on foot, horse, or donkey back.

Reduced Fares by Railway from Paris.

Hotels, Pensions, and Apartments to accommodate 20,000 Visitors.

## NICE INTERNATIONAL REGATTAS, 1882.

Honorary President, H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

Thirty-seven Races. Budget, £4000.

March 15.—SAILING YACHTS.

March 16.—STEAMING YACHTS.

March 17.—ROWING BOATS.

BATTLE OF FLOWERS AND VENETIAN FETES.

The Commandants of the French, American, and Russian Fleets will be present.

## BRIGHTON.—EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First-Class Train from Victoria at 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon.

A Pullman Drawing-room Car is run in the 10.45 a.m. Train from Victoria to Brighton, returning from Brighton by the 8.30 p.m. Train. Special Cheap Fare from Victoria, including Pullman Car, 18s., available by these Trains only.

Special Cheap Return Tickets by Pullman Limited Express every Sunday, from Victoria, 12.30 p.m., returning from Brighton by any Train the same day, including the Pullman Limited Express, at 9.30 p.m. Fare there and back, 15s.

## THE GRAND AQUARIUM at BRIGHTON.—EVERY SATURDAY, Cheap First-Class Train from Victoria at 10.55 and 11.50 a.m. and London Bridge at 9.30 a.m. and 12.0 noon, calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon.

Day Return Fare—First Class, Half-a-Guinea (including Admission to the Aquarium and the Royal Pavilion Picture Gallery, Palace, and Grounds), available to return by any Train the same day, except the Pullman Car Trains.

Day Return Fare—First Class, Half-a-Guinea (including Admission to the Aquarium and the Royal Pavilion Picture Gallery, Palace, and Grounds), available to return by any Train the same day, except the Pullman Car Trains.

TICKETS and every Information at the Brighton Company's West-End General Office, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel-buildings, Trafalgar-square, also at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations.

(By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

## INMAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

LIVERPOOL TO NEW YORK.

City of Brussels .. Thursday, Jan. 26, City of Montreal .. Tuesday, Feb. 7.

City of New York .. Thursday, Feb. 2, City of Berlin .. Thursday, Feb. 16.

Saloons and State Rooms amidships, with every modern comfort and convenience. Apply to the INMAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Limited, 22, Water-street, Liverpool; A. H. JOHNSON, 8, Rue Scribe, Paris; or to ELVES and ALLEN, 99, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

## LYCEUM.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.

Every Evening, at Half-past Eight, James Albery's Comedy, TWO ROSES—Mr. Digby Grant, Mr. Irving; Our Mr. Jenkins, Mr. David James; Mr. Howe, Mr. Terrier; Mr. G. Alexander; Miss Winifred Emery; Miss H. Mathews, Mrs. Pauncefort, Miss Ewell. At Half-past Seven, THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH—Messrs. Terrier, Andrews, Carter; Miss Louisa Payne, and Miss H. Mathews. Box-office (Mr. Hurst) open Ten to Five. Seats also booked by letter or telegram.

## SANGERS' GRAND NATIONAL AMPHITHEATRE

(late Astley's), Westminster-bridge-road.—THE GREAT CIRCUS COMPANY.—The MENAGERIE and GORGEOUS PANTOMIME, BLUE-BEARD. The Spectacular display in the marriage scene does by far eclipse any production ever previously submitted to the public, the Company and Auxiliaries, numbering 300 People, 50 Magnificent Horses, 50 of the Smallest and Handsomest Ponies to be found in any Establishment, 100 of Lilliputian Army, 100 Circassian Ladies in the Extravagant Oriental Costumes, 50 Savages, 50 Staff-Bearers in attendance on Blue Beard, Selim, and his 250 followers in Gold and Silver Armour, 100 Ladies-in-Waiting upon Fatima, in Costumes composed solely of jewels, producing an effect perfectly bewildering; 12 Camels and Dromedaries, and the pure White Horses of the Sun. The Marriage Procession of Bluebeard, in which will appear 20 Elephants, Zebras, Blue Beard, Fatima, with their numerous Attendants, seated in magnificent array upon the back of the monster elephant Ajax. There is nothing like it under the sun. Two Performances daily, at Two and Seven o'clock.

Proprietors and Managers, J. and G. SANGERS.

## SANGERS' GRAND NATIONAL AMPHITHEATRE.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—As a preventive to fire, which of late has been so lamentably prevalent in theatres, &c., the Proprietors have entirely dispensed with the use of gas in their large theatre, which is entirely illuminated, interiorly and exteriorly, with the ELECTRIC LIGHT (Brush system), the use of which considerably improves the brilliancy of the magnificent Pantomime and Circus performance. No danger of fire or explosion.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. THE SIXTEENTH WINTER EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall, S.W. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—The EXHIBITION of WORKS by the OLD MASTERS and by DECEASED MASTERS of the BRITISH SCHOOL is NOW OPEN. Admission (from Nine a.m. till Six p.m.), 1s. Catalogue, 6d.; or bound in cloth, with pencil, 1s. Season Tickets, 5s. At dusk the galleries are lighted by the electric light.

GROSVENOR GALLERY WINTER EXHIBITION. The Winter Exhibition at the Grosvenor Gallery NOW OPEN, from Ten till Six, with a Collection of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS and a COMPLETE COLLECTION of the WORKS of G. F. WATTS, R.A., forming the first of a series of Annual Winter Exhibitions illustrating the works of the most eminent living painters. Admission, 1s.; Season Tickets, 5s.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity"—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION." "CHRIST LEAVING THE TOMB." "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 85, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

## HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

## CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY.

THIS (SATURDAY) MORNING at Two; Doors open at 1.30. LOHENGRIN. This (SATURDAY) EVENING, at Eight, Balfe's BOHEMIAN GIRL. Monday, Jan. 23, "Lohengrin;" Tuesday, Jan. 24, "Maritana;" Wednesday, Jan. 25, production of Balfe's "Painter of Antwerp," first time in this country; Thursday, Jan. 26, "Carmen;" Friday, Jan. 27, "Lohengrin;" Saturday, Jan. 28, Morning, "Carmen;" Evening, "Painter of Antwerp." Doors open at 7.30; Opera at Eight. Box-Office open from Ten till Five daily.

## ST. JAMES'S HALL.

SPECIAL FEATURES IN THE

## MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS' HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.

The NEW and BEAUTIFUL SONGS contained in the First Part. G. W. Moore's new and enormously successful Comic Songs.

THE AICHER HAT, and THE GOLDEN SLIPPERS. Morris's Marvelous Changes of Costume. The new and spirited Finale to the First Part. Walter Howard's new Comic Song, HEIGHO! SAYS THE SAILOR'S WIFE.

Robert Newcomb's Specialities, THE YANKEE PICNIC, and THE BABY ELEPHANT.

EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT: MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, THREE and EIGHT.

## ST. JAMES'S GRAND HALL.

MR. FREDERICK BURGESS has the honour to announce that his

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL DAY AND NIGHT

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC FETE will take place on TUESDAY WEEK, JAN. 31, 1882; in the Afternoon at 2.30, and in the Evening at 7.30.

Upon which occasion he will have the valuable co-operation of nearly all the most Distinguished Artists attached to the leading West-End Theatres, including

Miss E. FARREN, Mr. T. SWINBOURNE, Mr. J. MACLEAN, Mr. EDWARD TERRY, Mr. JAMES FERNANDEZ, Mr. J. G. TAYLOR, Mr. R. SOUTER, Mr. LIONEL BROUGH, Mr. CONSTANCE LOSEBY, Mr. MEYER LUTZ, Mr. W. J. HILL, Mr. H. WALSHAM, Mr. JOHN RYDER, Mr. EDWARD RIGHTON, Mr. HARRY PAULTON.

Many other Popular Favourites will also appear, whose names will be only announced.

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS will give an Exceptionally Fine Programme upon this occasion.

Tickets and Places may be secured at Austin's Universal Ticket Office, St. James's Hall, daily from 9.30 a.m. until 7 p.m.

Fauteuils, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.; Gallery and Back Area, 1s.

Visitors residing in the country, or in the suburbs of London, may secure places by letter, inclosing either cheque or post-office order, payable to A. Austin, St. James's Hall.

## MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.—

Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. AGES AGO, by W. S. Gilbert and Frederic Clay; MASTER TOMMY'S THEATRICALS. A new Musical Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain. Concluding with OUR DOLLS' HOUSE, by W. Yardley. Music by Cotsford Dick.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday at Eight. During Christmas Holidays, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at Three. Last Extra Morning Performance next Tuesday, Jan. 24, at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1882.

The dearth of prominent domestic topics just now brings into the foreground several European questions of first-rate importance but of doubtful issue. The course of events in Egypt, France, and Germany, not to mention the west Balkan regions—where Austria has her hands full—is an enigma; but perhaps the greatest peril to the peace of Europe is to be found in the valley of the Nile. Although France and England have explained—if not explained away—the significance of their Collective Note to the Khedive, that despatch has evidently given great umbrage to the Porte, whose reply is rather an Imperial remonstrance than a humble protest. It is rather startling to find the Sultan, who was only the other day supposed to be in moribund condition, now asserting his claim to Egypt as an "integral part" of his dominions, vindicating his right to intervention at Cairo, if required, and scolding for their presumption the two Consuls-General of the Western Powers. Such lofty pretensions are probably due to the advice of German diplomacy, which now dominates Turkish policy, and are, we fear, a direct encouragement to the Egyptian notables who claim the prerogatives of a free Parliament, including the control of the Budget, and claim that the Khedive's Ministers should be directly responsible to them. The position is one of great delicacy, for although Cherif Pasha is a statesman of capacity and firmness, his master, Tewfik Pasha, is too weak to resist Turkish intrigues, and his army is a tool that can be effectively used by the Suzerain, through the agency of native agitators, to thwart the policy of France and England. To add to the perplexities of the situation, the interest of the two Western Powers in maintaining control over Egypt is neither equal nor identical. In the one case it is limited to the protection of French financial schemes; in the other, it embraces the neutrality of the Suez Canal, the great highway to our Indian Empire, as well as great material interests.

For the present, our policy in Egypt is not likely to be compromised by the contingency of M. Gambetta's downfall. That statesman has proved to be more daring and sagacious than was expected by political friends or foes. On Saturday the French Prime Minister submitted to the Chamber of Deputies his scheme for the revision of the Constitution. Its chief features are a restriction of the powers of the Senate, especially in respect to finance, and the election of the Chamber by the *scrutin de liste*. M.

Gambetta does not demand urgency for these reforms, which for some weeks to come will occupy the attention of the Bureaux. By the deputies the proposals have been received with ill-humour; by the Paris press with sarcastic criticism. Both feel that they have got a master, and that resistance is wellnigh useless. To overthrow Gambetta would be to leave him without an efficient successor, and to run counter to popular feeling as shown in the recent election of new Senators. The acceptance of his policy means his entire independence of the sectional intrigues that proved fatal to his predecessors, and a possible penal dissolution of the Chambers, which would tend to increase his power. Whether that statesman aspires to become the Cæsar of a Democratic Republic, or only to secure behind him a force adequate to repress faction and carry out his great schemes of reform, he is likely ere long, unless public opinion materially changes, to be at the head of a more stable and irresistible Government than has been known in France since the downfall of Napoleon III.

The position of Prince Bismarck in respect to domestic policy is much less clearly defined, and somewhat baffles the prescience of the English press. Only a few days elapsed between the issue of the Royal Rescript in which the King of Prussia identified himself with the policy of his Ministers—that is, repudiated the principle of responsible government—and the acceptance by the German Parliament, carried by a two-thirds majority, of the motion of Herr Windthorst, the leader of the Clerical party, condemning the exceptional legislation against the Roman Catholic Church. In this curious division the Liberals were at issue, a large section of them supporting the claims of the Ultramontanes; but there is as yet no clear indication as to the views of the Government on the subject. While the session of the German Reichstag is about to be suspended, the Prussian Landtag has been opened by a speech in which the King announced the resumption of diplomatic relations with the Vatican, and a bill framed "with the object of furthering the peaceful arrangement of politico-ecclesiastical affairs, the way for which has already been paved in the interests of the Catholic population." That measure makes large concessions to the Romish Church. It proposes to relieve the Bishops from the oath of allegiance, to restore the deposed prelates to their dioceses, to remove legal disqualifications from the clergy, and to renew the State grants which have been stopped. Apparently, it is likely to please neither party. The Centre demand the total abrogation of the May Laws and independence of the State; the Liberals protest against the extent of the concessions made to the Roman Catholics. Prince Bismarck has made a high bid for the support of the Clericals; but, unless he can secure all the members of the party as his steadfast followers, his position both in the Landtag and the Reichstag must be precarious. Indeed, the significant vote of the German Assembly last week almost implies that, on other than religious questions, the Centre and the National Liberals may not always be in antagonism, and that the Chancellor cannot rely upon the unfailing allegiance of the Clericals, without which he is powerless.

The fervid appeal of Lord Shaftesbury, whose philanthropic zeal does not cool with advancing years, on behalf of the persecuted Jews of Russia, has met with a response which promises to be as prompt and general as the outburst of indignation that followed upon the revelation of the Bulgarian atrocities in 1876. "Are three millions and a half of human beings," asks his Lordship, "to perish because they are Jews?" We have lately heard of the barbarities perpetrated upon the Jewish race at Warsaw, but it is only within a few days that the extent of the revolting crusade in the Russian Empire has become known in this country. The extent of this sanguinary persecution has been succinctly indicated in a single sentence:—"For nine months, in no less than 160 towns and villages, Jews have been pillaged, beaten, murdered, their houses sacked and burnt, their property destroyed, their infants dashed from the windows or left to perish in the flames of burning houses, their women been dishonoured, death or madness ensuing in many cases, Russian women assisting and encouraging the men in their foul crime; 100,000 families left in utter destitution." For the most part, while these horrors were being enacted, the local authorities were inert, and the Government too little concerned to institute searching inquiries or bring the ringleaders to justice. Indeed, the Russian Executive has appointed a Commission, which recommends still further restrictions on the proscribed and miserable race. Russia, which made a parade of delivering the Christians of Bulgaria from Turkish despotism, now stands arraigned before Europe for these wanton and ruthless acts of cruelty. The protest of the civilised world may not have much effect upon the persecutors, though it may perchance reach the ears and shame the conscience of the Czar. If our Foreign Office cannot interfere diplomatically, the English people can generously contribute to the fund which is being raised for the relief of the homeless Jewish families in Russia, and for facilitating their emigration to countries where they will be protected against barbarous intolerance and cruel jealousy.



## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

One of the Corsican Brothers is no more. M. Charles Blanc, the distinguished French Academician, art critic, and historian, and the elder brother of Louis Blanc, the renowned tribune of the people, died in Paris on Tuesday afternoon. He had long been desperately ill. English readers may gather some notion as to what manner of man was M. Charles Blanc when I say that he was the compeer of Mr. Alma Tadema and Mr. Poynter in classical art-erudition; that he had the learning of Mr. Robert Browning in all matters pertaining to the history of art; and that his art-criticisms were couched in the noble key struck by Mr. Swinburne in his essay on the genius of William Blake.

It is not unthinkingly that these parallels are drawn. Charles Blanc was very well acquainted with the condition of art-education in England, and with the labours of those British writers who have striven to elevate and to purify the national taste. He was sensible enough to recognise and to applaud the fidelity and the appreciativeness of Art teaching in the country where his brother passed so many years of dignified and respected exile. I find in the introduction to Charles Blanc's "*Grammaire des Arts du Dessin*," which originally appeared in the *Gazette des Beaux Arts*, of which he was long the editor, the following:—

Strange to say, France, which at this moment nourishes in her bosom some of the most skilful artists in the world, is, as regards the knowledge of art principles, one of the most backward nations of Europe, justly renowned as she has always been for the keenness of her judgment and the sovereignty of her taste. In England, on the other hand, books which treat of the artistic and the beautiful, are in the hands of all cultured persons. *Dames et demoiselles* have read, either in the original or in the innumerable reviews dealing with art subjects, the writings of Burke, of Hume, of Price, of Alison—the ingenious *Analysis* of Hogarth, and the grave Discourses of Reynolds.

Ladies and Misses—*Mesdames et Mesdemoiselles*—are you well "up" in your "Sublime and Beautiful," your "Principles of Taste," and your "Analysis of Beauty"? Have you read your Cumberland on ancient glyptic art, your Sir Charles Bell on the physiology of Expression, and especially your Walker on "Beauty"? It is strange that, in conceding this generous tribute to English writers on art, M. Charles Blanc should have said nothing about Mr. Ruskin.

The "Corsican Brothers" episode in Charles Blanc's life is briefly touched upon in the obituary notice in the *Times*. I have heard M. Louis Blanc himself tell the strange little story. The brothers were by the mother's side Corsican, and related to that Pozzo di Borgo who never forgot nor forgave Napoleon's ruthless appropriation of the gravy of a leg of mutton:—

In 1839 Charles Blanc went to visit a friend, a physician, M. Bouloumié, 150 leagues from Paris, who is now living at Vittel. There he was chatting and laughing with the party in the garden one evening, when suddenly he started up in agony and cried out that he had been struck, and at the same moment said he was sure something had happened to his brother Louis. The next day a letter came telling him that his brother had been struck down in the street at nightfall by a blow across the forehead. The story was afterwards related by Louis Blanc to Alexandre Dumas, and was, as we know, adopted by him.

The fact that Alexander Dumas père was able to write the novel of "Les Frères Corses" (whence was taken the French melodrama of the same name), rather enhances than detracts from the fame of the author of "Monte Christo" as an inventive writer. Victor Hugo, you will remember, professes to have founded the stupendous romance of "Notre Dame de Paris" on the single Greek word *ananké*—fate, necessity—graven among the bas-reliefs of the cathedral of which Claude Frolo was the arch-priest, and Quasimodo the bell-ringer.

In that same *Times* obituary, of which I spoke just now, I find the following odd statement:—

The Marquis Alfred David Augustus d'Espinassy de Fontenelle, formerly a Major in the Imperial Guard, whose recent death is announced from Paris, was related to several families of the English aristocracy. He was the youngest son of the Marquis Marius d'Espinassy de Fontenelle, by his marriage, in 1821, with the Lady Maria Capel, sister of the present Earl of Essex, with which lady his father became first acquainted by dancing with her at the historic ball which took place at Brussels on the night before the battle of Waterloo.

As a matter of fact, there was no "historic ball" in Brussels the night before the battle of Waterloo. On the evening of the Fifteenth of June, 1815, a courier from Marshal Blücher arrived in Brussels bearing the news that hostilities had commenced. The Duke of Wellington was enjoying his dessert after dinner when these tidings were brought to him. The Duke immediately gave orders for the British troops to make ready to march in support of Blücher. Then he went to the Duchess of Richmond's ball, where he remained until past midnight. By three in the morning the British army was well on its road to Charleroi; many of the officers being still in their ball dresses, which the hurry of the march, and their anxiety to obey the summons of duty, had not given them time to change. This was the morning of the Sixteenth. The battle of Waterloo was, as all the world knows, fought on the eighteenth of June, 1815.

M. d'Espinassy de Fontenelle's grandfather, this remarkable necrological notice goes on to say, was "a Senator of France in the days of the first French Revolution, and was one of the committee appointed to decide the fate of Louis XVI." Most of us have heard of the States Generals, of the National Assembly, of the National Convention, of the Council of Ancients, of the Council of Five Hundred, and of the Tribunal; but I was not aware that there were any Senators of France prior to the establishment of the "Sénat Conservateur" under the Consulate on the Fourth Nivose of the year VIII.

I note with pleasure the appearance of the first number of a monthly journal of social progress and reform entitled *Thrift*. "Thrift is Blessing," writes the Poet of all Time; and the conductors of *Thrift* are to teach us how to be Temperate

by avoiding selfish, sinful, wasteful indulgences of all kinds—indulgences not only harmful to the body, but degrading to the mental and moral sense; how to be Happy, for Thrift "keeps us free from a vast amount of anxiety, worry, and distress;" how to be Industrious by avoiding the waste of time, labour, and energy; and, finally, how to enjoy all the advantages which accrue from Tact, Forethought, and Reliance on Self. Among the contributors to the first number are Dr. B. W. Richardson, F.R.S., Professor Leone Levi, Miss Florence Nightingale, Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, Mr. Ernest Hart, Miss Yates, and Mr. T. Bowden Green. Good luck, I say, to *Thrift*, with all my heart.

In an article called "Thrift is Health," Dr. B. W. Richardson tells us that "if a man be thrifty in respect to food he will be what the world in its greedy folly calls abstinent at all his meals. He will live on the simplest diet, and he will never take any food after his simple wants are simply gratified. He will partake of no highly-seasoned, richly-made dishes." Farewell, then, to curry, to mulligatawny soup, to haric mutton and pigeon pie. I hope to sit next to worthy Dr. Richardson at the next dinner of the Royal Literary Fund, and I intend to challenge him to a competitive trial of abstinence when the "highly-seasoned richly-made dishes" are handed round. Meanwhile, I must burn, I suppose, all my cookery books, and do penance in a white tablecloth for having written something in this page, recently, respecting that very richly-made and highly-seasoned dish, bouillabaisse.

The paper will do some good from deterring parents from stuffing their children at Christmas time with what are called "goodies." Plum-puddings and mince pies are undoubtedly among the most objectionable forms of "highly-seasoned and richly-made dishes."

I wonder whether Dr. Richardson, whom I know to be a very amiable and kind-hearted man, and who ought to be a shrewd and practical one, believes in this nonsense of a highly civilised community habitually "living on the simplest diet"? I find in the list of donors and subscribers to the National Thrift Society the names of four Dukes and six Earls. I have not the honour to be personally acquainted with any members of the aristocracy. I can say, with poor Charles Kenney, "I knew a Lord once; but he died." But suppose that, through some astounding freak of fortune, a Duke asked me to dinner. Would his Grace, I wonder, regale me with plain boiled fish or flesh, boiled potatoes and greens, a plain rice-pudding, and a Portugal onion, washed down with copious draughts of cold water; or, should I find at the ducal board some *hors d'œuvres*, a potage, two or three *entrées*, a remove, a roast, sweets, ices, and dessert, with the pleasing accompaniments of sherry, hock, claret, and champagne, with coffee and liqueurs to follow? When Dr. Richardson dines with a Duke, does he dine upon a single slice of roast mutton without any currant-jelly? Is he prepared to enact the part of Sancho Pança's physician, and with ebon wand wave away the made-dishes from the tables of the rich and great? Bread and cheese and onions are about the "simplest diet" that I know. Who will join a Bread and Cheese and Onions Society, and practise what they preach?

I was speaking just now of the pleasing recognition extended by an art critic so eminent as Charles Blanc to English writers on art. It is quite as pleasing to read in the January number of the *Gazette des Beaux Arts* a genial and thoughtful article by M. Alfred de Lostolat on English picture-books for children. The paper has special reference to the work of Mr. Randolph Caldecott, whose incomparably jaunty and impudent "Man all Tattered and Torn" from "The House that Jack Built" is, with other of his graceful drawings—not forgetting the celebrated tragi-comic Cat stretched at full length on the floor of the malt-house—cleverly reproduced by my Paris contemporary; but due justice is also rendered to Mr. Walter Crane and Miss Kate Greenaway.

Another triumph for English art. The gentle influence of the gifted lady whom I have just alluded to is distinctly visible in the pretty and graceful pictures of the Paris "*Almanach du Figaro*," which is illustrated by artists not less famous than MM. Geoffroy Pille, Chéret, and Carrier-Belleuse. The *Figaro* almanack likewise contains some charming pieces of music by MM. Salvayre Audran and Bérardi; and altogether the experiment made by the facetious barber of the Rue Drouot must be hailed as a most exemplary one in the decorous-domestic line. Who is not tired of the clever but monotonous graphic improprieties of M. Grévin and his crowd of imitators in the "Caricature," the "Journal Amusant," the "Vie Parisienne," and the "Petit Journal pour Rire"? Who knows? Miss Kate Greenaway may in the end succeed in converting M. Grévin to good manners, pictorially speaking.

Mem.: I cull two of the brightest gems of French wit with which I have lately met while delving, scissors in hand, in the Paris papers. In the *Figaro* I read: "A poor woman, who is in the receipt of a small annual pension from a charitable lady, wrote to her patroness on New-Year's Day, and ended her letter thus: 'I entreat you to believe in the sincerity of my prayers for the preservation of your life, which is so truly precious to me.'"

In the *Intransigeant*, a leading article by M. Henri Rochefort begins in an exceptionally lively manner. "M. Gambetta has passed one half of his life in making promises, and the other half in breaking them." This has the true epigrammatic ring; but something almost as good was said by Charles Kenney about a friend who was not in the habit of speaking the strict and literal truth. "It takes me all my mornings," quoth Charles, "to go about contradicting the lies which X has told over night."

I have heard and read much during the past few days about

the late Mr. Bernal Osborne. Now he has been lauded to the skies, and placed as a wit and humourist on a par with Rochester, with Selwyn, with Porson, with Sydney Smith, and with Douglas Jerrold. Now I have seen him unjustly, spitefully, and almost brutally disparaged. I have but very few words to say about the deceased gentleman. I first met him nearly twenty years ago at a dinner of the Acclimatisation Society, where we ate frogs and Chinese birds'-nests, and other extraordinary things; and where Mr. Bernal Osborne made one of the drollest speeches that I ever listened to. It was in much later years that I came to know him better—to be charmed with his conversation, to be fascinated by his irresistibly winning address, to be touched by the simplicity, frankness, and gentleness of his nature. I only speak of him as I found him. He was always as courteously and genially kind to me, as I know that he had been, long years before, kind to my dear friend Tom Hood. If you happened to find yourself in the saloon of some Great House, nervous and ill at ease in the midst of the glare and glitter and the grand strange company, and feeling very much as a flying fi h might feel that had soared too high and had come down souse on the ship's deck and was expecting every moment to be knocked on the head by the sailors, Bernal Osborne (who went everywhere) would rarely fail to spy you out, take you by the arm, present you to all manner of magnificences, make you feel at home, and "pull you through," as the Americans have it, generally. You know (if you be a nervous and ungainly recluse) what it is to hear a cheery cry of *Sursum Corda!* from a brilliant, veteran man of the world. And that is all I have to say about Mr. Bernal Osborne. If he was bitter, he kept his acerbity for other folk; and I saw only the sweet side of his character.

A correspondent, writing from St. Charles Borromeo-street, Montreal, Lower Canada, suggests that a good way to prevent such horrible deeds of body-snatching as the Duncuch outrage would be to encase coffins in Portland cement concrete. A capital idea. My correspondent is a builder. *Vous êtes orfèvre, Monsieur Josse!* Who was it that remarked in antique times that there was "nothing like leather"?

Another correspondent proposes that, for the prevention of body-snatching, corpses should be wrapped unconfined in sheet lead of such volume as to render, the extrication of the body from the lead a matter of much time and trouble, while the heaviness of the mass would make it equally difficult of transportation. Unconfined sepulture in this manner was prevalent in England until late in the seventeenth century. I have heard that the body of Dr. William Harvey, the illustrious discoverer of the circulation of the blood, was never buried, but was "wrapped in lead."

But what do you say to a simple burglar-proof, fire-proof safe of adequate size as a sarcophagus? Why should not our Chubb's, our Milners, our Chatwoods manufacture such an article, the locks of which would defy the "jemmies" and crowbars of Jack Sheppard himself? A "burglar-proof safe coffin" might, indeed, cost a hundred guineas; whereas I believe that in Milan they will undertake to cremate your mortal coil for fifty francs.

With reference to the overcrowding of vast masses of the poorer classes of the population within restricted spaces in large cities, a topic dwelt upon in the "Echoes" of Dec. 3, a correspondent reminds me that precisely the same causes which, in the seventeenth century, led to overcrowding in Paris, have been in St. Petersburg instrumental in cooping up the labouring poor in confined places. There are houses in the unfashionable districts of Petropolis harbouring each from three to six hundred tenants. As Dr. Lister would put it, could he come to life again, palaces, convents, barracks, and government offices have "eat up" the sites which should be occupied by the dwellings of the people. To a modified extent, the same overcrowding has been an evil in New York, notably "down town," in the old part of the city, in the vicinity of the notorious "Five Points." No palaces or convents had there, it is true, "eat up" the people's dwellings: the difficulty arose from the circumstance of Manhattan being an island. Well-to-do-folk could cross the bay and inhabit Brooklyn or Jersey City, Hoboken or Staten Island, or to the north pass the Harlem river, and spread their villas all around. But the poor folk had to remain where they were "down town," pent up in the noisome "tenement" houses; and a very dolorous time they had of it.

Mr. Sutherland Edwards kindly writes to tell me that the story referred to in the letter of "An Occasional Cabbage Planter" in the *Daily News* was not the "Extraordinary Passage in the Life of Mr. John Tidyshees," but a tale by Mr. Edwards himself, which, under the initials "H. S. E.," appeared in the *Welcome Guest*, and which was founded on the recollection of a dramatic dialogue by Scribe, which Mr. Edwards had read many years before. This dialogue was entitled "Trente Heures de Poste." My accomplished friend adds that he has utterly forgotten the name of his English reminiscence of Scribe; but a courteous correspondent writes from Taunton Grammar School to say that the "H. S. E." story was called "My Elopement," and that it will be found at page 93 of the number of the *Welcome Guest* for June 5, 1858. So, thanks to my Taunton Correspondent, here be news for Mr. Sutherland Edwards, for your humble servant, and for "Mr. Moneyspinner" himself, as that incorrigible (and unsurpassed) Joker, Mr. F. C. Burnand, persists in calling the clever author of "Daisy's Escape." I look upon Mr. Pinero as one of the most remarkable geniuses of the age. He has not, it would appear, read anything, and gets all the plots of his plays entirely "out of his own head" and the hedges in "the Kentish lanes." Why, Shakspeare and Molière couldn't do that!

G. A. S.



## SOLDIERS OF THE ROYAL FUSILIERS DECORATED FOR VALOUR.



PRIVATE TAYLOR.



PRIVATE ASHFORD, V.C.

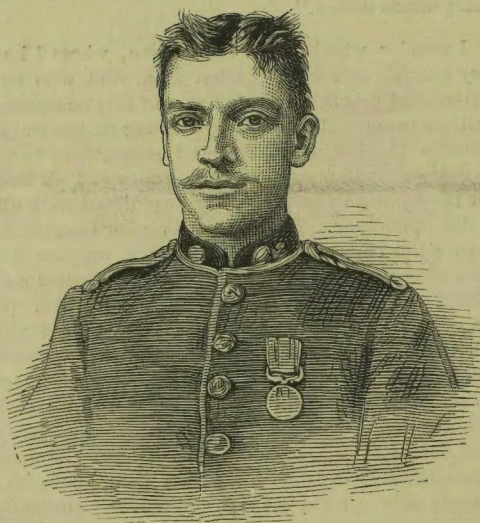


PRIVATE HENRY.

## THE ROYAL FUSILIERS.

We have received from Brevet-Major E. W. Adderley, of the 7th Regiment (Royal Fusiliers), 2nd Battalion, now at Fort St. George, Madras, photographs of four soldiers, three privates and a lance-corporal, who have won special distinction by their conduct in the late Afghan war. One of them, Private James Ashford, has been presented with the Victoria Cross, "for valour," and the other three with "distinguished conduct medals."

The notification in the *London Gazette* of Oct. 4 thus described the act of courage for which Private Ashford was recommended, with Lieutenant W. St. Lucien Chase, Bombay Staff Corps, to the Queen's notice:—"Conspicuous gallantry on the occasion of the sortie from Candahar, on Aug. 16, 1880, against the village of Deh-Khoja; in having rescued, and carried for a distance of over two hundred yards, under the fire of the enemy, a wounded soldier, Private Massey, of the Royal Fusiliers, who had taken shelter in a blockhouse; several times they were compelled to rest, but they persevered in bringing him to a place of safety; Private Ashford rendered Lieutenant Chase every assistance, and remained with him throughout." The decoration of the Victoria Cross was presented to Private Ashford, on Dec. 13, at a full-dress parade of the troops at Madras, by Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Roberts, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, in presence of the Governor of Madras; and Sir F. Roberts then highly com-



LANCE-CORPORAL PITCHFORD.

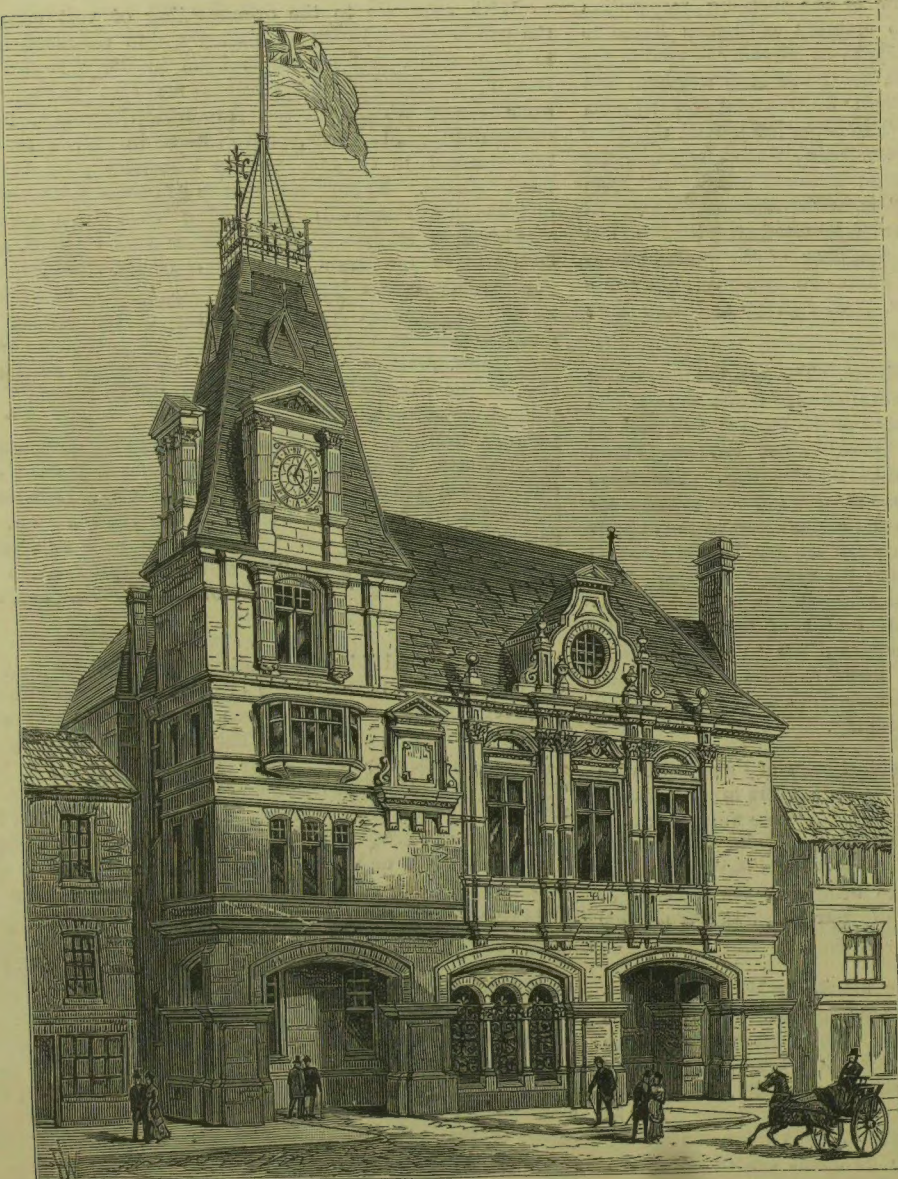
mended the Royal Fusiliers for their admirable behaviour at Candahar.

The other soldiers of the same battalion, Lance-Corporal Pitchford, and Privates Henry and Taylor, whose portraits we have likewise engraved, had their medals for "distinguished conduct in the field" presented to them by Brigadier-General R. Stewart, C.B., Commanding the Centre District in the Madras Presidency.

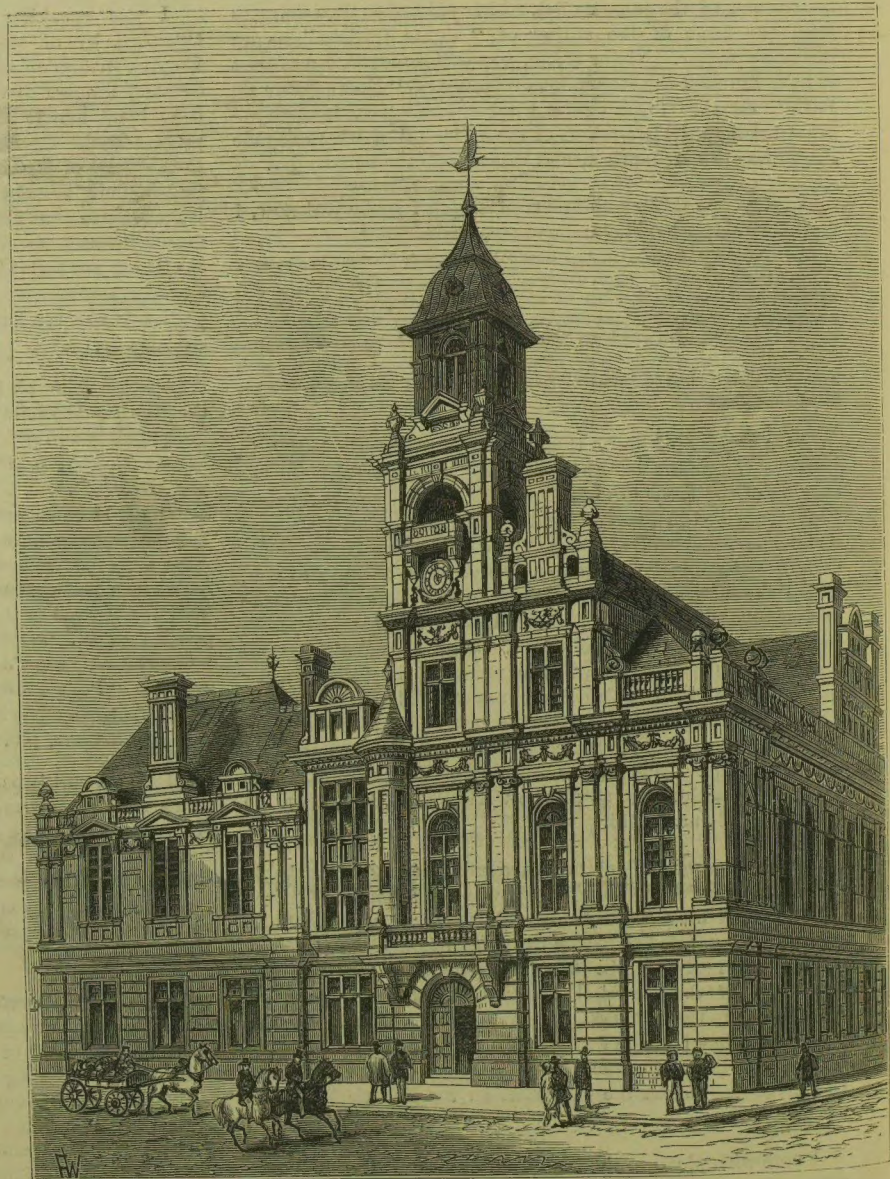
The Portraits are from photographs by Nicholas and Co., of Madras.

## WANDSWORTH TOWNHALL.

This building, now completed, has been in course of erection during the past eighteen months. It is situated in the High-street, nearly opposite the well-known hostelry, the "Spread Eagle." The ground floor of this building is devoted to the various parish offices, such as Vestry Clerk's Office, Burial Board Office, Vestry-Room, Committee-Rooms, and Tax and Rate Collectors' Offices; all which are approached by the principal entrance, beneath an arcaded carriage drive, which will be closed at night by handsome iron gates and grilles. The public hall is situated upon the first floor. It is capable of seating comfortably 600 persons. Right and left on the landing of the principal staircase, and close to one of the entrances to the hall, are the cloak-rooms and lavatories for ladies and gentlemen. All the doors

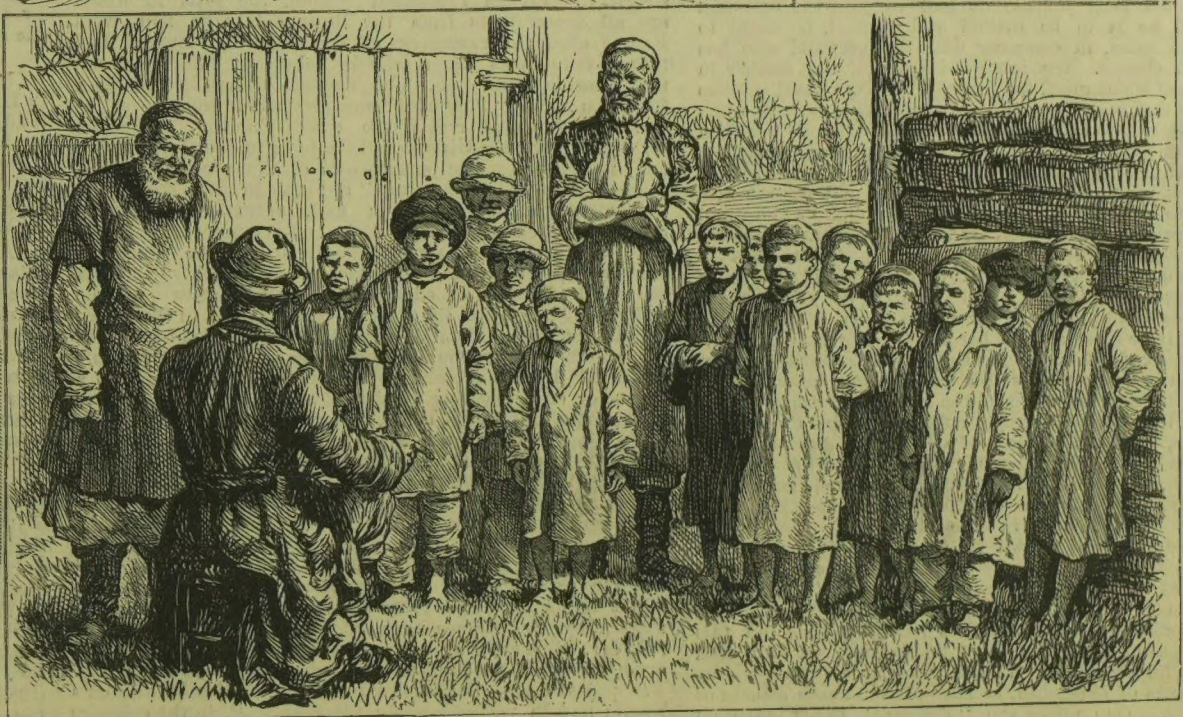
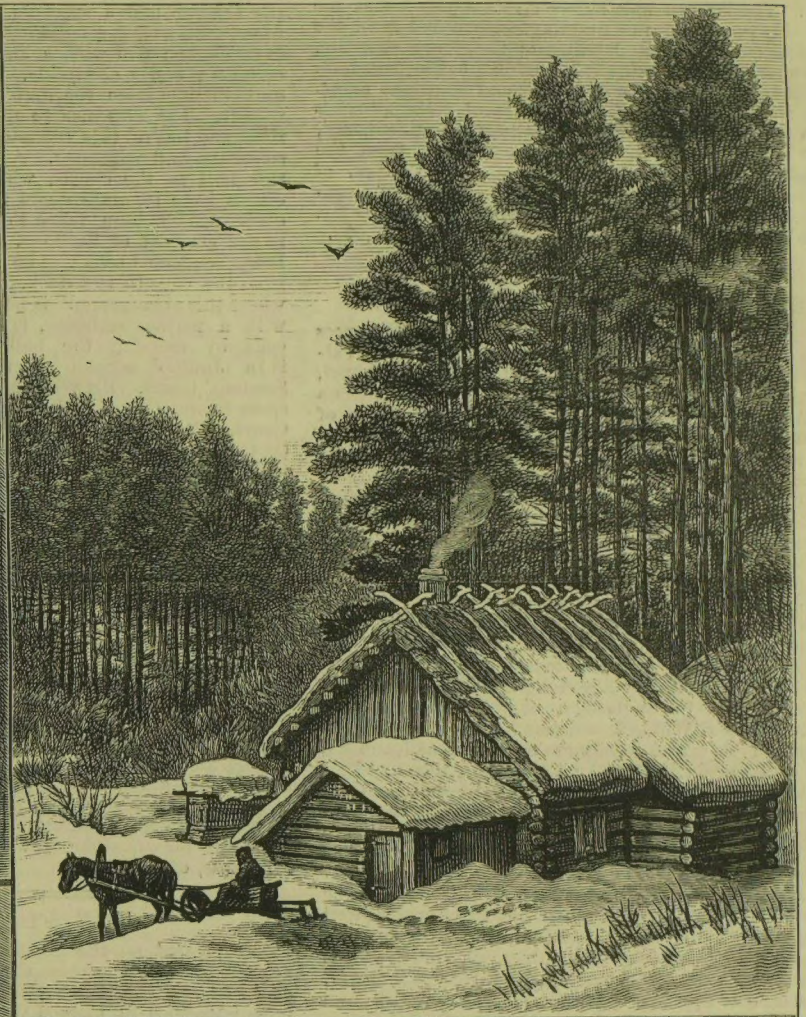


NEW TOWNHALL, WANDSWORTH.



NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS, GREAT YARMOUTH.





Departure for military service.  
Samoiede

Troika sledge.

Tartar Schoolmaster, with pupils.

A Farm-house.

Beggar.

SKETCHES OF POPULAR LIFE IN RUSSIA.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



for public use are made to swing so as to open freely outwards; and there are two separate and independent stone staircases, of ample width. Every provision has been made to facilitate the easy escape of the audience, under any alarm of fire. The great hall is separated from the rest of the building by fire-proof construction; and hydrants, fully charged, are placed in commanding positions. A stage is projected from the rear of the building, carried on iron columns, with dressing and retiring rooms, for the use of the professional ladies and gentlemen, approached by a separate entrance at the side. The kitchen and hall-keeper's rooms are at the top of the side portion of the building, with a lift from the basement delivering at each landing of the house staircase, and directly serviceable for supplying dinners to the great hall. The front of the building is of red brick and Dumfries stone, with green slates for the roof. The style of architecture is based upon the French Renaissance of the sixteenth century. The large hall has been handsomely decorated, from the original designs of the architect, Mr. George Patrick, of Drummond-chambers, Adelphi, by Mr. Hossowski, of Stanhope-street. The whole building has been constructed by Mr. Parsons, of Wandsworth, the total cost being about £10,000.

### PRINCESS HELENA OF WALDECK.

The marriage of our Queen's youngest son, his Royal Highness Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, to Princess Helena of Waldeck-Pyrmont, is to be solemnised at St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, sometime after Easter. The Princess, Helena Frederica Augusta, is the fourth daughter of the Prince of Waldeck and of his wife, Princess Helena of Nassau, daughter of the late and sister of the ex-Duke of Nassau and of the present Queen of Sweden. She was born on Feb. 17, 1861. She has one brother and four sisters, the eldest unmarried. The second was married, in 1877, to Prince William of Wurttemberg, and the third, Emma, three years older than Helena, in 1879, to the King of the Netherlands. Her fourth sister is only eight years old, and her only brother is six. The Prince of Waldeck-Pyrmont is a sovereign Prince of the German Empire. The population of the Principality is 54,000. The capital, Arolsen, contains 2500 inhabitants. In 1867 the government of the Principality was committed to Prussia. The Waldeck family have long been connected with that of Nassau, the junior branch of which reigns over Holland. A Prince of Waldeck commanded our Dutch allies at Fontenoy in 1745. The family are described as leading a patriarchal and simple life at the Castle of Arolsen. This place, to which we referred above, is situated on the little river Aar, a tributary of the Weser, twenty miles north of Cassel, where the Emperor Napoleon III. resided, in the Castle of Wilhelmshöhe, when captive after the surrender of Sedan. Waldeck, the larger or main portion of the Principality, lies adjacent to Nassau and Westphalia; it is a country of extensive forests, producing much timber for export, as well as cattle, marble, slate, and mineral ores. Pyrmont is a detached small district, or township, thirty miles north of the Waldeck territory, and thirty-five miles south-west of Hanover. It is inclosed between the dominions of Brunswick and Lippe-Deimold, and has an area of not more than twenty-six square miles, with a population of 7000 or 8000. The town and park are on the banks of the Emmer. The view of Pyrmont, given in one of the Illustrations on our front page, is from a drawing by Dr. Robert Geissler; and those of the Kloster-Allee, or Cloister Avenue, and the Brunnen-Tempel or Spa, are from photographs by F. Heinecke, of Pyrmont. The chalybeate and carbonate waters of this place have long been in repute for medicinal efficacy; they form a considerable article of export trade, and there are ten or twelve places, in the valley here, for drinking these waters. The Principality of Waldeck-Pyrmont, though under Prussian rule, has a feudal Diet of fifteen members, deputies from the nobility; the town burghers, and the present freeholders, who elect one delegate to each House of the Reichsrath, or Federal Assembly of the German Empire, at Berlin. There is a public revenue of £78,000 a year.

### PEOPLE OF RUSSIA.

Some further examples of the costume and manner of life prevailing among different classes and races of the population, in the great Russian Empire, are presented in another page of our Artist's Sketches, taken during his sojourn and travels in the country. It was at a period when the approaching war in Turkey caused large demands to be made on the docile and submissive peasantry for the Imperial military service. The first subject here represented is the scene in a rustic family abode, where one of the new recruits, under a whole-sale conscription, having already taken his staff and wallet for the long journey on foot to join the battalion with which he is to be drilled and trained, is about to depart from home, in company with the corporal who has got him in charge. His mournful parents, the mother in an attitude of silent grief, the father with a resigned sadness on his face that is equally touching, await the moment when they will lose sight of their only son, too likely to see him nevermore on earth; for these great Imperial wars are seldom finished with less than half a million of lives of the nation's youthful manhood consumed by slaughter and disease in a twelvemonth's deadly campaigning. A monk or friar, not the parish priest, but the familiar messenger of their religion to this simple household, has called there at once to console the bereaved parents and to bid farewell to one of his believing flock; and he now holds up to the young man's adoration his small picture of the Virgin Mary, with the gilt circlet of Divine glory around her head, while extending his hand to receive, in Her name, as a pledge of devout allegiance, the kiss that will be repaid with a solemn benediction. Such is, even at this day, the spirit of the Russian peasantry, without which they would scarcely continue to be the willing instruments, when called upon, of a policy that has demanded enormous sacrifices from popular enthusiasm in the cause of their Church, as well as of Imperial and national aggrandisement. The exterior aspect of a Russian farm-house amid the wintry snows, and in the midst of the monotonous pine-forest, is shown in the next of our Artist's Sketches. We are then presented with one of sledge-travelling at this season, which must be a trying experience when the blasts of bitterly cold wind from Siberia come sweeping over the shelterless side of a hill; but this couple of passengers, with the "troika" driver, have clad themselves for the journey in thick woollens and bearskins, or in overcoats of sheepskin, to keep off the fierce attacks of the weather. One pities the "Beggars" under such an inclement sky, till he gains the needful shelter by his knocking at the closed house-door. The "Samoiede" is a type, evidently selected from the wealthier class, owning their flocks and herds, of that North Asiatic race of the Czar's subjects, who sometimes come for trading purposes to the European side of the Empire. Another Asiatic type is that of the Russian Tartars in the South: we are glad to see the schoolmaster is among them.

### YARMOUTH MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

These buildings, which now approach their completion, are to be opened in June by the Prince and Princess of Wales. We give an illustration of their design; the architect is Mr. John B. Pearce, of Surrey-street, Norwich. The whole may be considered as divided into two distinct departments, the municipal and the magisterial. The former consists, on the ground floor, of a central hall, around which are the various rooms appropriated to the borough officials, with cloak-rooms, a hall-keeper's room, and the requisite lavatories and other offices. From the central hall a spacious staircase leads to the assembly room, with a card-room, supper-room, and refreshment buffet, in one suite; and with a smoking-room and gallery for the orchestra easily accessible. The magistrates' department is quite distinct from the municipal, though in communication with it. The entrance to this department is from the east; right and left of this entrance are rooms for the barristers, solicitors, and witnesses. A wide, easy staircase leads from this hall to the courts, which are on the first floor. The courts have separate doors for the public and officials, and every care has been taken to prevent confusion and disorder in the conduct of business. The prisoners for trial in the Petty Sessions Court will be brought up by a direct staircase from the cells to the dock. In the Quarter Sessions Court, where this arrangement is not practicable, a turnkey's lobby, with a private staircase, is provided, accessible from the cells by crossing the hall of this department. There is a Judges' retiring-room connected with the Quarter Sessions' Court. Between the courts on the first floor are two spare rooms, one of which, opening into the Petty Sessions' Court, will make a convenient dining-room for the magistrates. On the second floor are the Grand Jury and Petty Jury rooms, with a gallery to the Quarter Sessions' Court, and entirely cut off from the rest of the building. The hall-keeper's living rooms and kitchen are on this floor, and bed-rooms above. There is a separate entrance to these from Hall-square, on the south side. Beneath this part of the building, in the basement, are the coal-cellar, and the heating apparatus for warming the staircases and corridors by hot water; but the various rooms are warmed by open fire-places. The walls are of brick, faced externally with St. Bees stone; the roof is of green slate; the halls and corridors are floored with mosaic pavement; the staircases are of white Portland stone, with ornamental teak balusters; and the other woodwork is of teak. The contractors for the building are Messrs. J. W. Lacey, of Norwich; the heating apparatus is supplied by Messrs. Barnard, Bishop, and Barnard, of Norwich. The most noticeable feature of decoration is the artistic carving, both internally and externally, with the elaborate modelling of the various ceilings, executed, respectively, by Messrs. Seal, of London; Messrs. John Howard and Sons, of Norwich; and Mr. Cross, of Liverpool.

### THE PLAYHOUSES.

I was present on the afternoon of Thursday, January the twelfth instant, at one of the most charmingly original and characteristic entertainments that I can remember ever to have witnessed at Covent Garden. This was the Christmas Treat to poor School-Children given by the proprietors of this Journal. It must be going on for four-and-twenty years since, one bright evening in May, I made one of the vast audience which, within a few minutes of the opening of the doors, filled every seat in the new Royal Italian Opera House, Covent Garden: the stately structure erected at a cost of more than seventy thousand pounds, from the designs of the lamented architect, Edward M. Barry, R.A. Yes; the spectacle in the house reared on the ruins of that other Royal Italian Opera which was burned down at the conclusion of a masquerade given by Professor Anderson, the "Great Wizard of the North," was an extremely grand and brilliant one; still, to my mind, it was very largely surpassed in interest and attractiveness by the sight which I saw on Thursday, the twelfth. The vast auditorium was filled with little school-children, among whom I rejoiced to see my dear little silver-voiced next-door-neighbours-but-one, the children of the Foundling Hospital. The boys had the shiniest morning faces ever seen since Shakspeare wrote the "Seven Ages;" but you may be sure that the schoolboys from the Foundling did not "creep unwillingly" up the staircases of Covent Garden Theatre. On the contrary, I have reason to believe that the shiny-faced Foundling urchins tumbled up and into their places with the greatest alacrity and in the highest glee; while the Foundling girls, in their spruce white pinnets, looked delightfully demure and sedate in the front rows of the Grand Tier. I was glad, also, to learn that room had been found for sixteen *petites demoiselles* and their governess, belonging to an admirable and modest charity in Bloomsbury-street, the French Protestant School, the girls in which are all descendants from the Huguenots who fled from France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. But there were schools upon schools galore at "the Garden" that Thursday afternoon. The crippled children had not been forgotten; and "Tiny Tim" was present in great force, as were also the deaf and dumb school-children. The last seemed to enjoy the Girards and the harlequinade immensely; and, indeed, the whole performance of the grand Christmas pantomime of "Little Bo-Peep" appeared to afford unmingled enjoyment to the juveniles; and, notwithstanding the monstrous birch rod wielded by the Old Woman who Lived in a Shoe, there were some thousands of little people in the boxes, stalls, and galleries who probably thought the Old Woman's educational establishment to be "Boothia Felix," and the most delightful school in the world. Another surprise and another delight were afforded to them in the interval between the transformation scene and the "comic business" by the seemingly supernatural appearance up a trap-door of a towering trophy of dainties in the shape of whole sacksfull of buns, cakes, and oranges, the gift of kindly confectioners and fruiterers who had heard of the "coming off" of the Children's Treat at Covent Garden; and the distribution of these "goodies" (please to forgive us, Dr. B. W. Richardson) was prefaced by a very pretty, poetical address charmingly spoken by Mrs. Brough, who earnestly advised the children to preserve a lively faith in the existence of Fairyland and the Fairies, and hinted that if they were very good children something in the way of another Christmas treat might be in store for them next year. The address was written by Mr. Horace Lennard, who also, in conjunction with Mr. Gibbons, warmly exerted himself in organising the arrangements of the festival. So ended a glorious afternoon. The papers have all spoken kindly of the School-Children's Treat; and in particular, Mr. Clement Scott, in the columns of a contemporary, has written a most touching and graceful account of the entertainment.

I have seen, at the Globe Theatre, the performance of a very strange, clever, witty play by Mr. Herman Merivale, which was produced for the first time in the metropolis on Saturday, the fourteenth instant. It is called "The Cynic," but when it was performed at Manchester it bore the title, I believe, of "The Modern Faust." "The Cynic" is, I take

it, a wholly inapplicable title. Mr. Merivale knows his Bayle much better than I do, and has read all that the "eternal scribbler" of the "Critical Dictionary" has to say about the Cynics. A better name of this able play would be "The Mephistopheles of Private Life." I have known intimately more than one drawing-room Mephisto; but the very best name of all would be "The Devil is an Ass." Unfortunately, Ben Jonson wrote a very fine comedy with the taking title in question more than two hundred and fifty years ago. Ben's demon is a decided simpleton—an inferior fiend, by name "Pug," who, having a month's holiday, is permitted by his Commanding Officer to inhabit the body of a pickpocket who has just been hanged at Tyburn. "Pug" makes so many blunders that at length his Gloomy Chief loses all patience with the "lubber fiend"; suddenly comes down on him "like a hundred of bricks" (smelling very strongly of brimstone); administers to him a scathing "wiggling," and hands "Pug" over to "Iniquity the Vice," to be relegated to "adamantine chains and penal fires." Mr. Herman Merivale's "Pug" or Mephisto—call him what you will—is a certain Count Lestrangle, an accomplished and unscrupulous adventurer, who comes nobody knows whence, and lives on the fat of the land, nobody knows how. A rich widow named Lady Luscombe is madly in love with him. She cannot marry the Count; or, rather, he will not marry her, because her deceased husband has made a will, under the clauses of which she will lose the whole of her fortune in the event of her marrying again. She makes, nevertheless, an extravagantly improbable bet of ten thousand pounds with Lestrangle, who is to receive that sum if he succeeds in bringing about the elopement, within a certain time, of Daisy Brent, a married lady, with her old sweetheart, Guy Fautit, an Oxford "coach," whom she has jilted in order to marry Mr. Brent for the sake of his money. But Mr. Brent loses his fortune and goes away to India to try and make another, leaving his wife dependent on Lady Luscombe. In order to carry out his scheme Lestrangle disinters the moody and half broken Guy Fautit from the seclusion in which he has buried himself, in the society only of a meerschaum pipe and a brandy bottle. He persuades Guy to shave off his beard, dress like a gentleman, and mingle once more in polite society; and he is aided in his intrigue by a lucky chance; since by the death of a miserly uncle Guy suddenly inherits a fortune of fifty thousand a year. Daisy Brent (who is a very foolish flighty young woman) is as fond of her old flame as ever; and, although she does her best to withstand temptation, is more than once on the extreme verge of elopement. From this, however, she is eventually saved by the death of her husband in India; and of course she marries Guy Fautit. Lestrangle consequently loses his wager. He is threatened with criminal proceedings for intercepting the telegram which conveyed the tidings of the death of Mr. Brent; and is forced to make terms with the enemy by surrendering a packet of letters of a compromising nature written to him by Lady Luscombe, and which he has long held in *terror* over that imprudent lady. Ultimately, Count Lestrangle takes a sardonic departure, after the manner of Rabagas, in M. Sardou's play, declaring that he shall seek his fortune in some non-law-abiding country—say in Asia Minor, or in Ireland.

We have here the always entrancing legend of Faust ingeniously paraphrased and represented by Lestrangle in lieu of Mephisto, Guy Fautit as Faust, Daisy Brent as Marguerite, Lady Luscombe as Martha, and a bullying brother of Daisy as Valentine. The play is throughout written with vigour, elegance, scholarship, and wit. It could be scarcely otherwise with a production of one of the authors of "Forget-me-Not." Some of the soliloquies of Lestrangle are slightly too didactic; but the dialogue is almost invariably crisp, nervous, and brilliant. The acting and "make up" of Mr. Hermann Vezin as Count Lestrangle are simply perfect. He is every inch a Fiend, and repeatedly reminds us, in manner and appearance, that "the Prince of Darkness is a Gentleman." Miss Marie Litton is an admirable Daisy Brent. In the scene in which she passionately vindicates her conduct to Guy she is really wonderfully fine; but, unhappily, the author has cast the characters in a repulsive and not in an agreeable mould. It is next door to the impossible to sympathise with a Marguerite who talks slang and flirts with all and sundry. Miss Louise Willes is powerful, but a little hard, as Lady Luscombe; and Mr. Arthur Dacre is earnest and manly as Guy Fautit. The action of the play (which is at least an act too long) is hampered by a shallow and ridiculous under-plot, in which are introduced some remarkably idiotic specimens of the "gilded youth" of both sexes of the present day, who talk nonsense and indulge in buffooneries which fail to amuse the audience. From these may be excepted the droll impersonation of a stuttering nobleman, Lord Rosherville, by Mr. David Fisher, sen.; and a humorous, but wholly superfluous, sexton, by Mr. A. Wood. "The Cynic" was luxuriously placed on the stage.

G. A. S.

In commemoration of the 250th performance of "Patience" in London, the 100th in New York, the 167th on tour in England, and the 50th on tour in America, a souvenir programme has been issued by Mr. D'Oyly Carte, proprietor of the Savoy Theatre. It consists of ten clever illustrations of groups of the Savoy Company in the more popular scenes, drawn by J. E. Kelly, inclosed within a handsome coloured cover, designed by W. H. Day.

Among the most rational, and at the same time most astonishing as well as gratifying, entertainments of the present season for two hours of an afternoon, from three to five p.m., must be included the series of readings from Shakspeare, begun on the 17th inst. at Willis's Rooms by Mr. Brandram. He recites entirely from memory; and from that point of view alone his performance is marvellous. But he also becomes ever so many single gentlemen, to say nothing of ladies and other personages, rolled into one, and by means of his voice alone accomplishes Protean feats. In dealing with the more heroic characters he may seem to some of his hearers to lack majesty, fire, and dignity of elocution; but some of his interpretations, especially in the comic parts, are admirable.

The large class which finds amusement in music and the drama will be pleased with two annuals that have just been published—"The Musical Directory and Almanack," issued by Rudall, Carte, and Co.; and "The Era Almanack," conducted by Mr. Edward Ledger. The sketches in the latter are too obviously the work of 'prentice hands to be of value; but the calendar of dramatic events, and the light sketches of theatrical life, particularly those by Mr. G. R. Sims and Mr. G. Edwards (the learned dramatic critic of the *Era*), and the memorabilia of the stage, make "The Era Almanack" very acceptable to playgoers. "The Musical Directory" is principally addressed to the musical trade and profession, to which its review of the past twelvemonth and its multifarious information should be of special service. It may be mentioned that it was in the firm of Rudall, Carte, and Co., publishers of this handbook, that Mr. D'Oyly Carte acquired the business tact which led him to foster the popular native comic operas of Mr. Arthur Sullivan and Mr. W. S. Gilbert.



## MUSIC.

## THE CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY.

The excellent performances of operas in English instituted by Mr. Rosa entered on a sixth London season on Saturday last, at Her Majesty's Theatre, where two series had before been given, the localities previously occupied by this company having been the Princess's, the Adelphi, and the Lyceum.

We have already given details of the arrangements for the season just begun, and have now to notice the opening performance, which consisted of "Lohengrin," on Saturday evening. It was in February, 1880, that Mr. Rosa produced the English version (by Mr. J. P. Jackson) of Wagner's opera at Her Majesty's Theatre, the cast on that occasion having been almost identical with that of last Saturday.

Having then, and in reference to its performances in Italian at the same establishment, and at the Royal Italian Opera House, spoken in detail of the work, it is only necessary now to remind readers that it is the fourth in the series of Wagner's important stage productions ("Rienzi," "Der Fliegende Holländer," and "Tannhäuser" being its predecessors), and is that in which a greater advance is perceptible than before towards the realisation of those principles of the regeneration of dramatic music which have been still further carried out in his later works. "Lohengrin" was originally produced at Weimar in 1850, and was first heard in England in 1875, at the Royal Italian Opera House, where it was brought out in Italian, having been given in a similar form at Her Majesty's Opera in the same season.

The performance with which Mr. Rosa opened his new season on Saturday evening presented the general efficiency and completeness which have heretofore been characteristic of his management. Miss Julia Gaylord's Elsa, as before, was of high merit, both in its vocal and dramatic aspect. The recital of the dream, the ecstatic welcoming of the mysterious champion knight, the soliloquy in the balcony, and the love passages in the final duet with Lohengrin, were all given with much refined idealism. Miss Josephine Yorke's Ortrud was, again, a display of genuine dramatic power, especially in the great scene with Telramund, and that which follows, with Elsa, at the beginning of the second act. Herr Schott's Lohengrin was another repeated feature in the cast. As before, his best effects were made in the merely declamatory portions of the music, as in the address to the nobles, the defiance of Telramund, and the parting narration of Lohengrin's mission of the Holy Grail. The most successful piece of cantabile was the fine melodic passage in the closing love duet, beginning "Breathest thou not with me," which Herr Schott gave with genuine sentimental expression. Mr. Ludwig was again a good representative of the melo-dramatic villain, Telramund, Mr. L. Crotty having, as before, given the music of the Herald with good effect; Mr. H. Pope proving a worthy successor to the former impersonator of the King. The masterly orchestral details (including the imaginative prelude to the opera, and the brilliant and festive introduction to the third act) were splendidly rendered by the fine band, led by Mr. Carrodus. The chorus-singing was generally (but not always) satisfactory; and the stage effects, including magnificent costumes, were all that could be desired. Mr. Randegger conducted with judgment and skill such as he has before evinced in the direction of performances by this company, and otherwise. If the crowded state of the house, and the fact of numbers having in vain tendered their money at the doors, are to be taken as prognostics, it would appear as if Mr. Rosa had entered on a career of success exceeding his previous experiences in London.

On Monday evening, "The Flying Dutchman" (an English version of Wagner's "Der Fliegende Holländer") was given. This is the second in the series of Wagner's great stage works, and was produced at Dresden in 1843, having been brought out in Italian during Mr. G. Wood's brief occupancy of Drury Lane Theatre in 1870. It was given in English for the first time by Mr. Carl Rosa's company, at the Lyceum Theatre, in 1876. In Monday's performance the part of the heroine, Senta, was finely rendered—both dramatically and vocally—by Madame Alwina Valleria, this being her first association with the Carl Rosa company. In the delivery of Senta's ballad, in the great duet with the Dutch captain, and in the final scene of Senta's heroic self-sacrifice, Madame Valleria sang and acted with high artistic power, and achieved a great and genuine success. The small part of Mary was well filled by Miss Josephine Yorke; Mr. Packard was the same earnest Erik as before; Mr. Ludwig was a picturesque representative of the mysterious Dutch captain, whose music he declaimed well; Mr. J. W. Turner again gave the steersman's song with good effect; and Mr. H. D'Egville, as Dalund (the Norwegian captain), showed promise of becoming a useful member of the company. The orchestral details were finely realised, the chorus-singing was generally good, and the scenic effects were excellent. Mr. Randegger again conducted skilfully.

Of subsequent performances we must speak next week.

Mr. John Boosey's London Ballad Concert of last week drew a full attendance to St. James's Hall—this being, indeed, the rule at these attractive performances. The first part of the programme consisted entirely of songs and part-songs by Mr. Arthur Sullivan; all so well known that specific detail is unnecessary. They were effectively sung by Miss M. Davies, Mesdames Antoinette Sterling and Isabel Fissett, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Santley, Signor Foli, and the choristers of the South London Choral Association. Several pieces were encored. This week's concert consisted of a selection of Irish songs and ballads rendered by eminent artists.

The Royal Albert Hall Choral Society gave the fifth concert of the eleventh season on Wednesday evening, when the programme comprised Dr. Ferdinand Hülke's "Song of Victory," and Mr. Arthur Sullivan's "Martyr of Antioch," with Miss A. Williams, Madame Trebelli, Mr. F. Boyle, Mr. Brereton, and Mr. F. King, as solo vocalists.

Mr. E. Crook (a clever pupil of Mr. Carrodus), gave a violin recital at the Royal Academy of Music on Wednesday evening, with a varied selection of solo and concerted instrumental and vocal music.

The managers of the Royal Victoria Coffee Hall have issued the programme of their third series of Thursday evening ballad concerts. The first concert of this series was given by Mr. Clement Hay on Thursday, under Royal patronage. On Feb. 9 there will be an Irish ballad concert; and on Feb. 16 the pupils of the Royal Academy of Music will give a concert.

At the popular concert of last Saturday afternoon, Mr. Charles Hallé reappeared as solo pianist and played with great effect Weber's sonata in E minor. Mr. Santley was the vocalist, and Herr Straus again the leading violinist. Mr. Hallé and Herr Straus again appeared at this week's evening concert, at which Madame Isabel Fissett sang with success.

Mr. Sims Reeves begins his series of concerts of operatic, national, and miscellaneous music at St. James's Hall next Tuesday evening with an interesting programme.

## PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Jan. 17.

Ever since the reopening of Parliament, Paris and a great part of France has been enveloped in a thick fog, which at certain hours of the day almost attains the consistency and rich yellowness of a London fog. Curiously enough, this unusual state of the atmosphere corresponds very closely with the condition of the political situation. Matters are so obscure that nobody ventures to foresee what is in store. The men who make a business of governing the country have a mania for changing everything. M. Paul Bert was anxious to abolish the public prayers that are offered in the churches on the occasion of the meeting of the Chambers; but finding that a Constitutional law positively ordered the celebration of these prayers, M. Bert took his revenge by lengthening by two hours the day's work of the employés in his ministry. General Farre abolished drums in the army, General Campenon meditates the abolition of military bands; meanwhile, he has actually abolished the traditional headgear of the *gendarmérie*, the famous cocked hat, that last vestige of the military costume of the First Empire, which the *gendarmes* have worn ever since 1790. Henceforward, this ugly and inconvenient, but always respected, hat will be replaced by a helmet and a shako for the mount and foot corps respectively, and the *gendarme* will become in the eyes of the country folk identified with the soldier. But this is not all. Yesterday General Campenon announced to the Chamber a series of important bills relative to army organisation and reform.

And, in order to prove his pre-eminence as Prime Minister, M. Gambetta proposes to revise the Constitution itself! Is there any special need of this revision? The question is not easy to answer, and one as regards which the country at large is comparatively indifferent. However, on Saturday last M. Gambetta read a long—very long—statement setting forth the necessity of this revision and explaining the points on which the revision was to bear. The Chamber listened to M. Gambetta, respectfully, perhaps, but coldly. A committee will be appointed on Thursday to examine the Government bill; there will be an immense debate, and in all probability M. Gambetta will make the revision bill a Cabinet question, by the solution of which he will stand or fall.

The proposition of M. Gambetta may be summed up as follows:—"As regards the Senate: suppression of life members; modification of the mode of election; in financial matters the Chamber of Deputies shall have the first and the last word; re-establishment of the *scrutin de liste*; abolition of public prayers at the beginning of each Session." If the Chamber votes this bill, and if the Senate accepts it, the National Assembly—that is to say, the two Chambers united in Congress at the Palace of Versailles, will have to proceed to the revision itself, and to fix upon the text of the new clauses of the Constitutional laws. The proposition of M. Gambetta is, as it were, only a preliminary measure, a sort of preface, although in reality the fate of the revision and of the Cabinet depends on this preface.

It is needless to insist upon the importance of the forthcoming debates and upon the uncertainty of their issue. But in observing the developments of the situation it will always be well to bear in mind the profound indifference of the great majority of the nation. The more one observes the French the more one becomes convinced that for the mass of the population the revolution of 1789 has never taken place; they remain conservative, indifferent, egotistical, and wrapped up in material or frivolous interests. Politics and journalism are speculative careers, like the Stock Exchange. Both the politicians and the journalists work more for their own ends than in the interest of the public, and their manoeuvres are rarely interfered with by the influence of public opinion. Indeed, public opinion, as a constant and persistent influence, cannot be said to exist in France; if it did men like Rochefort would be stigmatised. Whereas, as it is, Rochefort may calumniate the Ministers, the diplomatists, M. Roustan, General de Cissey, or anybody else; a jury will refuse to convict him, and the public will look on with a smile, and declare Rochefort to be a *farceur*, a funny man, and there is an end of it.

There has been so much talk about politics this week that there is room for hardly any other topics. The first masked ball was given at the Opera on Saturday. The spectacle was brilliant, if not amusing, and the masks predominated over the black coats. But the company was more mixed than ever, and the costumes were of the most ordinary kind. Decidedly the glory of the opera balls has departed, if it ever existed, except as a legend.

The Census returns for Paris show a total increase of 237,104 in the population as compared with the results of the Census of 1876. The total population of Paris is now 2,225,916. The total population of the department of the Seine is 2,752,810, as compared with 2,410,849 in 1876. These results are necessarily incomplete, owing to the faulty and disagreeable system adopted for taking the Census last December. The greatest increase is in the population of the outlying quarters of the town. The centre is gradually becoming depopulated, like the city of London. In course of time the Parisians will be driven out into the suburbs. Already an important network of metropolitan railways is being planned at the Ministry of Public Works and at the Préfecture of the Seine, and optimists say that in four years' time we shall have elevated railways in Paris.

The first Number is issued of "Thrifty," a journal of social progress and reform; published by the National Thrift Society, 1, Finsbury-circus, E.C., and by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton, Paternoster-row.

There were 2665 births and 1737 deaths registered in London last week, the former having been 80 and the latter 31 below the average in the corresponding period of the last ten years. There were 44 deaths from measles, 38 from scarlet fever, 14 from diphtheria, 116 from whooping-cough, 5 from typhus fever, 24 from enteric fever, and 2 from ill-defined forms of continued fever. Attention is drawn by the Registrar-General to the fact that last week there were 21 deaths from smallpox in London, and of these 15 belonged to the south, and 4 to the east group of registration districts. The number of patients in the metropolitan hospitals on Saturday was 504. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean reading of the barometer last week was 30.14 in.; the lowest reading was 29.66 in. on Monday morning, and the highest 30.46 in. by the end of the week. The mean temperature was 43.9 deg., being 5.9 above the average in the corresponding week of the twenty years ending 1868. The mean showed an excess on each day of the week. According to the meteorological return, the barometer was on Tuesday higher over our south-eastern counties than it has been for more than forty years, the reading in London in the evening being 30.95 in.; but pressure was inclined to give way in the extreme north and north-east.

## ART NOTES.

Mr. Arthur John Smith, of 322, Fulham-road, has executed a small bust of the late Dean Stanley.

A banquet will be given to Mr. G. F. Watts, R.A., in the Grosvenor Gallery, on the occasion of the exhibition of his pictures in that building, Sir Coutts Lindsay in the chair.

Ryde Art Exhibition, which was opened in the Townhall on Dec. 29 by Princess Beatrice, was to have closed last Saturday; but, owing to the great success which has attended it and the interest which the exhibits have aroused, the committee have determined to keep it open until the 4th prox.

The council of the Royal Albert Hall have decided to continue the Fine Art Exhibitions held in the galleries of the hall, and it is intended to make them annual. The exhibition for 1882 is now being organised, and will open in May next. The arrangements for the reception of "crowded-out" pictures from the Royal Academy will be the same as last year.

Distributing prizes at Oldham on Monday night in connection with the Science and Art classes, the Hon. E. H. Stanley, M.P., said, in this country we wanted two types of secondary education. One should be the preparation of men for the University, and the other the preparation of men for the responsibilities of manufactures.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* is informed that the present value of Mr. Jones's collection of Sèvres porcelain, furniture, pictures, and miscellaneous objects of art bequeathed to the South Kensington Museum is estimated at half a million sterling. Part of these treasures have already been on view. In 1865 Mr. Jones lent to South Kensington Museum his valuable collection of miniatures, which is especially rich in enamels by Petitot, Bordier, and Zincke.

The *Sussex Advertiser* announces that it has been finally decided to open the proposed Fine-Art and Industrial Exhibition at Lewes on Feb. 13. The exhibition promises to be rich in valuable works of art and historical relics. Some rather famous pictures are to be contributed from neighbouring country houses. Moreover, the authorities at South Kensington have promised to do all that they can in support of the exhibition; and an application is to be made to Sir F. Leighton for a loan of the Chantry Bequest Collection. The Lord Lieutenant of Sussex, the Earl of Chichester, will be invited to open the exhibition, in conjunction with the Speaker.

Sir Daniel Macnee, President of the Royal Scottish Academy, died, in Edinburgh, shortly before twelve o'clock on Tuesday night, at the age of seventy-five. In 1829 he was elected a member of the Scottish Academy, and became a favourite portrait-painter, his portrait of the Rev. Dr. Wardlaw receiving one of the gold medals at the International Exhibition in Paris in 1855. He was elected President of the Royal Scottish Academy in 1876, and in the same year was knighted, and received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Glasgow. He frequently exhibited in the Royal Academy in London. Sir Daniel Macnee's portrait was given in our Number of May 6, 1876.

There is, we learn from the *Rhyl Journal*, a movement on foot among the artists resident in Wales to establish a society of arts for the Principality. Though a Royal Academy has existed in England many years, and the Scottish and Hibernian academies are old institutions, yet Wales has no kindred society. It is felt that the time has arrived when a Cambrian Academy of Arts should be brought into existence. This, in fact, is already done for the majority of the artists resident in Wales; and those connected with the Principality have agreed to form themselves into a society with the object of holding annual summer exhibitions; and Llandudno has been selected for the purpose.

In a circular issued in aid of an effort to extinguish the balance against the building fund of the Bradford Technical School it is stated that the new building will be formally opened in May or June next by the Prince of Wales. It is the desire of the council to remove the balance before this event. The building is expected to cost, inclusive of site, furniture, and fittings, not less than £25,000, of which about £19,000 has been already subscribed by a number of leading gentlemen of the town, assisted by a munificent donation from the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers of the City of London. A list of the principal subscribers to the fund is appended, and among them are the following:—"The Clothworkers' Company, £3000; Sir H. W. Ripley, £2500; Mr. Henry Mitchell, £2000, and also £1000 in addition, the last two of ten subscriptions of £500 each; Mr. Isaac Holden, £2000; Mr. M. W. Thompson, £1000; Mr. Angus Holden, £1000; Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., £500.

## REDUCTIONS OF RENT.

At the Premier's rent-audit, at the Glynne Arms Hotel Hawarden, last week, it was announced that Mr. Gladstone has again decided to remit 10 per cent of the rentals, and that Mr. Stephen Gladstone, Rector of Hawarden, will also remit 10 per cent on his tithes. The audit took place on Tuesday, but, at the special request of the Premier, the dinner was adjourned to Thursday, so that he might attend. The right hon. gentlemen delivered a long speech on agricultural topics, taking a wide view of the question, from the old protectionist days down to the present time, when the farmer had the opportunity of calling to his aid the results of scientific research and invention. A young man named Wilson, of Kettering, was brought up at the Mold Petty Sessions on Monday charged with annoying Mr. Gladstone at the rent-audit dinner. It was shown that when the prisoner had been drinking to excess he became a lunatic, and he was handed over to the care of the relieving officer of the Hawarden Union.

Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., at his rent-audit at Great Thurlow, Suffolk, returned 25 per cent to his tenants. This is the fourth occasion on which the right hon. gentleman has treated his tenants in this liberal manner.

Mr. Samuel Laing, M.P. for Orkney and Shetland, has considered separately the case of every tenant on his estate of Crook, Orkney, who suffered by the gale of Oct. 20 last, and has allowed abatements from last year's rents varying from 10 per cent to 30 per cent. In some cases these abatements have taken the form of executing tenants' improvements.

In consideration of the depression in business, the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury cathedral have remitted 15 per cent of the rent due by their tenants.

The tenants upon the Wentworth estate of Earl Fitzwilliam presented him on Tuesday with an address in recognition of his having remitted rent for the half year ending November last. The presentation took place at his Lordship's residence, Wentworth Woodhouse.

The Marquis Conyngham has remitted 10 per cent of the rents due from his Kentish tenants for the half year just closed, and made a similar reduction in the amounts due from the tithepayers. Earl Sondes has also remitted 10 per cent of the half-yearly rents of his tenants on his estates in Kent. In both cases similar reductions have been made ever since the agricultural depression set in.









SKETCHES FROM THE NEW PLAY OF "THE SQUIRE," AT THE ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



## A WESTERLY GALE IN THE ORKNEYS.

"The Old Man of Hoy," to whose acquaintance many of our readers were introduced by Mr. S. Read some time ago, stands in the background of his present drawing, which shows the aspect of a westerly gale beating on Roray Head. The isle of Hoy, twelve miles long and five miles broad, containing the highest hills of the Orkneys, is the most westerly of that archipelago, commanding the entrance from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pentland Firth, directly opposite to Dunnet Head, and in sight of the bay of Thurso, to the south; while to the north it approaches near Stromness, a port of the larger middle island, Pomona, in the Orkney group. Nowhere on the mainland coast, except at Cape Wrath, sixty or seventy miles westward of Hoy, can the turmoil of the elements, in the most infuriated mood of wind and sea raging together, be more impressively beheld and listened to, while the mighty cliffs, rising hundreds of yards overhead, confront with an upright wall of solid rock the full onset of the storm-vexed ocean, which vainly lashes their feet and streams over the massive shelves and steps of the projecting lower reef, where the strongest ship would be instantaneously dashed to pieces. But the Old Man of Hoy, sublimely impassive, the stern ancient sentinel ever guarding this tremendous passage of the seas, looks on at the strife of reiterated tempests, as he looks on calmly when all is serene and tranquil, an immovable witness of Nature's changeable temper. It would be too much to say, indeed, that he has nothing to lose by it; for the time will surely come, after a few thousand years more, when the base of that grand rock-pillar shall be undermined by the relentless waves, and will one day topple down headlong into the seething waters beneath. The very cliffs and hills of the island are doomed to be laid low by the same finally irresistible force; that of air and water, continually acting in hostile alliance, with the lapse of time, to overthrow the high places of the earth.

## "THE SQUIRE" AT ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

A literary controversy upon the claims to original invention of the plot developed in Mr. Arthur Pinero's new play at St. James's Theatre has been noticed by competent observers in this journal. We have no further remark to offer upon that personal subject; but, as the play has decidedly won a fair degree of public favour, owing both to the merits of its composition and to the fine acting of Mrs. Kendal, of Mr. Kendal, of Mr. Mackintosh, and other performers, our page of sketches will be acceptable to those who have spent an agreeable evening at the theatre. They will be able, without doubt, readily to identify all the leading characters portrayed by our own Artist; the heroine, Miss Verity, farming her rural estate with skill and success, and bearing the masculine title of "Squire," by the pleasantness of social repute, among her country friends and neighbours; Lieutenant Thorndyke, her unacknowledged husband, by a secret marriage, but with a darker secret behind, and with a narrow escape from the predicament of bigamy; Gilbert Hythe, the farm-bailiff, dressed rather like a gamekeeper, but devoured by jealousy and just indignation; old rustic Gunnion, who succeeds Gilbert in his employment on the farm, and who has a pretty little daughter; the gipsy maid, Christiana, full of malice; and the Rev. Paul Dornier, parson of the parish, whose part is well sustained by Mr. Hare. The story, which here we have only hinted at, comes unexpectedly to a fortunate end by the death of the first wife; and Lieutenant Thorndyke, after all, was not guilty of deliberate fraud, since he had believed her dead long before he wooed and wedded "the Squire." Readers who may not have an opportunity of seeing this interesting play should compensate themselves by the perusal of Mr. Thomas Hardy's fascinating novel, "Far from the Madding Crowd." A good subject of fiction may be treated, with great public advantage, by two or three different authors, in their different ways, as Shakespeare and the dramatists of all ages have not forbore to do. Mr. Hardy's story will be read and enjoyed, long after the play at the St. James's has given place to another theatrical novelty, but "The Squire" still continues to please a London audience.

## THE VOLUNTEERS.

The Earl of Wharfedale presented the prizes to the Sheffield (Hallamshire) Rifles last Saturday.

The Secretary of State for War is to present the prizes to the Artillery Volunteers at Sheffield to-day (Saturday).

The Council of the National Rifle Association have so far modified the recent decision with respect to the positions to be adopted in volunteer competitions at Wimbledon as to allow competitors to shoot standing, if they like, instead of kneeling.

An official inspection of volunteers connected with the Ambulance Department was made at Guildhall on Wednesday by Surgeon-General Shelton, Army Medical Department, in the presence of the Lord Mayor.

Sir H. Bartle Frere presided yesterday week night at a distribution of prizes to the Wimbledon detachment of the 3rd Surrey Rifle Corps, and, in the course of an address, warmly defended the colonists of South Africa from the charge of want of patriotism or self-sacrifice.

Captain Lord Waldegrave, London Rifle Brigade, made the leading score in the first meeting of the shooting association of that regiment, at the City rifle ranges, Rainham, Essex, last Saturday. About thirty members competed. In his twenty-one rounds, Lord Waldegrave made eleven bull's-eyes, three inners, three magpies, three outers, and a miss; and Private Ridgway, also eleven bull's-eyes, six inners, one magpie, and three outers.

Last Saturday afternoon the Sussex Volunteer Association held their annual meeting at the Brighton Townhall—the president, the Earl of Chichester, Lord Lieutenant, in the chair. The report stated that the deficit of the late secretary, Mr. Verrall, had been covered by the sale of sufficient Consols, and that the operations of the society for the past year had been most successful. At the suggestion of Lieutenant Neves, of the Hastings battery, it was decided to admit the Naval Volunteers; the arm to be used at competitions to be further determined on.

On Tuesday evening the Postmaster-General was present at the distribution of prizes to the 24th (Post Office) Middlesex Rifles; and, after the presentation of the prizes by Lady Turner, Mr. Fawcett addressed the members of the regiment. He said that to no class of persons was the discipline and training of the volunteer service more beneficial than to Post-office servants. Referring to the evil effects of conscription upon the industries and wealth of foreign countries, he said that so long as the volunteer movement flourished there would be no need for a conscription in England.

On Monday the Mayor of Ashton-under-Lyne publicly presented the medalion of the Royal Humane Society to a lad named Edward Wilcox for saving the life of a woman who was drowning.

## THE COURT.

The event of the week to her Majesty has been the accession of another granddaughter, the Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn having been confined last Sunday. The best reports both of mother and child have since been received daily by the Queen. From Berlin we hear that a great-grandchild will shortly be hailed by her Majesty, when the Princess Royal of Great Britain will be grandmother. It has also been stated that Princess Elizabeth of Hesse Darmstadt (daughter of the lamented Princess Alice of England), who will soon arrive on a visit to the Queen, is the chosen wife of the Grand Duke of Baden. Divine service was attended, as usual, in the private chapel of Windsor Castle on Sunday by her Majesty and Princess Beatrice, the Rev. Canon Prothero officiating. The Queen's dinner party on Monday included Princess Beatrice, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Lady Waterpark, the Dowager Marchioness of Ely, the Dowager Countess of Lisburne, Lord Albert Seymour, Major-General Du Plat, and the Master of the Household. The Empress Eugénie, who is for a week or two located at Osborne Cottage, is a frequent companion to the Queen in her daily drives, and, with her suite, often joins the Royal dinner circle. The Hon. Lady Biddulph and the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby have also dined with her Majesty. The Prince of Leiningen, too, has lunched with the Queen.

On learning of the death of Lady Fergusson, at Bombay, her Majesty telegraphed to Sir James Fergusson her condolence with him in his bereavement.

It is reported that early in March her Majesty will pay an unofficial visit to the Continent, coming back previous to the marriage of the Duke of Albany with Princess Hélène of Waldeck. She will journey to Cherbourg in her steam-yacht Victoria and Albert; but whether her destination will be Italy or the south of France is uncertain. The Queen will again travel incognito.

## THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The visit of the Prince of Wales to Bradgate Hall was concluded as auspiciously as it began. The shooting throughout was highly successful; and the night before his Royal Highness's departure a brilliant pyrotechnic display was given in the park before some thousands of spectators. The Mayor of Leicester was among the guests entertained at dinner during the Royal visit; and the Prince, through his host and the Mayor, has conveyed his gratification at the heartiness of his reception in the district. His Royal Highness, who returned to town late yesterday week, was present on Saturday morning at a meeting of the members of the General Committee of the British Museum. The Prince, who had previously received Prince Ghika, the Roumanian Minister, who presented his Royal Highness with the Order of the Star of Roumania from King Charles, received on Monday at Marlborough House the Japanese Minister (M. Mori), to convey, through him, the expression of his thanks to the Mikado of Japan for the cordial reception which was given by his Imperial Majesty to Princes Albert Victor and George on the occasion of their recent visit to that country. The same evening the Prince returned to Sandringham, where the Princess and his family had remained, they having been present the previous day at the service at Sandringham church, the Vicar officiating. On Tuesday a grand meet of the West Norfolk Foxhounds took place at Narboro Hall. The Prince and Princess, who were present, were received by Mr. Anthony Hamond, master of the hounds, and a large field. After partaking of refreshments their Royal Highnesses joined in the hunt. A fox was found at the back of the hall, but the scent was soon lost; and a second, found near Westacre, went to earth after a moderate run. There was a heavy fog throughout the day. Other runs have been had during the week.

The Prince's yacht Osborne is required by his Royal Highness earlier this spring than is usual, so that probability attaches to the supposition that the Prince, with the Princess and their daughters, may go out in her to Malta to meet the Royal midshipmen.

It is expected the Prince will be present at this year's Welsh National Eisteddfod meetings at Denbigh, as the guest of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, M.P., one of the presidents of the Eisteddfod.

Prince and Princess Christian arrived at Berlin on Tuesday on a visit of several weeks to the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany. Their Royal Highnesses were received by the Emperor and Empress at noon.

The Duke of Edinburgh, who is on an official tour of inspection through the north of Scotland, arrived at Aberdeen on Monday, where he was received by Captain Best, R.N., Commanding Inspector of the Coastguard for the Aberdeen district. His Royal Highness, after inspecting the Don and other stations south of Aberdeen, drove to Stains Castle, where he passed the night as guest of the Earl of Erroll. On Tuesday the Duke continued his tour along the coast to Peterhead, staying the night at Lord Saltoun's residence, Philorth House. His Royal Highness on Wednesday visited Banff, Portsoy, Cullen, and Buckie, arriving in the evening at Elgin, where he received the freedom of the city. On Thursday he went to Burghead and Forres, and then on to Inverness, where a right good Highland welcome awaited him. The visit will close next week at Lerwick, where the Duke will lay the foundation-stone of the new municipal buildings. The Duchess of Edinburgh and her children are about passing a short time at Cannes. The Duke of Edinburgh has accepted the presidency of the Triennial Bristol Musical Festival, which will be held next October, and it is expected that his Royal Highness and the Duchess will both be present on the occasion.

Princess Louise of Lorne visited the Exhibition of Fine and Decorative Art at the European Galleries, New Bond-street, on Tuesday.

The accouchement of the Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn took place at ten minutes past three last Sunday afternoon. Her husband and the Right Hon. Sir W. Vernon Harcourt were present; the medical attendants being Dr. W. S. Playfair and Dr. F. H. Laking. The auspicious event was notified by the firing of the park and town guns; and the Emperor and Empress of Germany sent their congratulations to Prince and Princess Frederic Charles of Prussia on the happy occasion. The Duchess and her infant daughter are going on quite well.

The Queen having placed her yacht at the temporary service of the Duke of Albany, the Victoria and Albert will leave for Flushing on the 28th inst., embarking at that port for England the Prince and Princess of Waldeck, the Duke of Albany, and Princess Hélène. The Royal marriage will take place at Windsor shortly after Easter.

The Duke of Cambridge, left Gloucester House on Monday, on a visit to Colonel Tomline, at Orwell Park, Suffolk, for a few days' shooting. Major-General Tyrwhitt has been offered the post of aide-de-camp to his Royal Highness, in the place of the Hon. James Macdonald deceased.

Princess Frederica of Hanover and Baron von Pawel-Rammungen attended last week the Hon. Mrs. W. Towey Law's private theatricals in the Oak Room at Hampton Court Palace, when the principal scenes in "The Tempest" were performed. Her Royal Highness and her husband left on Saturday for Paris. They visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace on their way through town.

Count and Countess Gleichen and Countess Feodore Gleichen are among the guests visiting Viscount and Viscountess Holmesdale at Riddlesworth Hall.

The Empress Eugénie will remain a few weeks at Osborne Cottage, the guest of her Majesty.

The Right Hon. Lord O'Hagan, ex-Lord Chancellor of Ireland, was on Tuesday night invested with the Order of St. Patrick by the Lord Lieutenant, Grand Master of the Order. The ceremony took place at the Viceregal Lodge, in the presence of the knights and a distinguished company. The guests were entertained at a banquet by his Excellency.

Among the recent hunt balls, the Craven and the Shropshire have been very successful. After the latter a meet took place the next morning at Berwick Hall.

The marriage of Mr. Henry Spedding with Lady Jane Stewart, fourth daughter of the late Earl of Galloway, will be celebrated in the second week of next month.

Lord Eskdail, eldest son of the Earl of Dalkeith, and grandson of the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, attained his majority on Tuesday. The event was celebrated at Dalkeith, Bowhill, Langholme Lodge, and other ducal estates in Scotland.

## BENEVOLENT OBJECTS.

Grants to charitable institutions to an amount of nearly £330 were made at a recent court of the Armourers and Brasiers' Company.

Mr. John Pendlebury, of South Bank, Eccles Old-road, who died on Dec. 1 last, left bequests to charitable institutions in Manchester and Salford to the amount of about £100,000.

His Excellency Count Münster, the German Ambassador, has consented to preside at the annual festival of the Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress, on March 23 next, at Willis's Rooms.

Vice-Chancellor Hall on Tuesday decided that two bequests of two thousand pounds each to the Bishop of London's Fund and the Society for Improving the Dwellings of the Poor of the Metropolis were not rendered invalid by the Statute of Mortmain.

The annual festival to homeless children in connection with Dr. Barnardo's Home for Destitute Children took place on the 12th inst. at the Edinburgh Castle Hall, Burdett-road, in the east end of London. From the street children who assembled Dr. Barnardo selected a number of the most destitute for admission into the homes.

The death of Miss Hamilton, sister of the late Mr. Hamilton, of the firm of Hamilton and Jackson, shipowners in the African trade, has left £16,000 at the disposal of the Liverpool Corporation for distribution among the local charities. Mr. Hamilton bequeathed the money for this purpose, subject to his sister's life interest.

The gentleman mentioned recently by Sir Sydney Waterlow as having contributed £11,000 towards the erection of a convalescent home at Swanley for the patients of St. Bartholomew's Hospital is Mr. Kettlewell, one of the governors of the hospital, and the owner of large estates in Scotland. The home, when erected, will have eighty-five beds, two fifths for females and three fifths for males. It is expected that the home will be ready for occupation early in the summer of 1883.

A meeting of members of the St. John Ambulance Association was held on Monday for the consideration of plans for placing the seventy-five police stations at which litters are used in telegraphic communication with the hospitals, and for determining upon the best description of wheeled transport. Resolutions in accordance with these objects were passed. The Grocers' Company has granted £25 and the Skinners' Company £5 5s. to the City district of this association.

The annual general meeting of the friends of the Royal Ear Hospital, Frith-street, Soho, was held on the 12th inst. It is one of the oldest and most deserving of special hospitals, and during the sixty-five years it has been established about 100,000 patients have been treated for ear diseases within its walls. During 1881 there were 7000 attendances, at which nearly 2300 separate cases received careful treatment. Of these, a large proportion was reported as practically cured, and many more alleviated. At the earnest request of the surgeons, the committee decided on opening the new in-patient department within the next twelvemonth. It was further agreed to open the out-patient department two more days a week, to meet the convenience of the numerous patients.

## ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF ITALY.

At the meeting of the Statistical Society on Monday night—Mr. Jas. Caird presiding—a paper was read by Professor Leone Levi on the Economic Progress of Italy during the last Twenty Years since the Establishment of the Italian Kingdom.

He said secondary instruction had made considerable progress. The franchise was as yet greatly restricted. The rate of taxation in Italy was very high. Land was heavily burdened. The tariff was complicated. The communal and provincial taxes not only added much to the rate of taxation, but greatly aggravated their incidence. Taking the public ordinary revenue of Italy at 49 million pounds, and the communal and provincial at 23 million pounds, or 73 million pounds in all, that gave a proportion of £2 11s. per head; whilst in the United Kingdom, the taxes, public and local, would amount to £2 18s. per head. But in proportion to income, while British taxes amounted to about 10 per cent, the Italian amounted to upwards of 35 per cent. Manufacturing industry was rapidly progressing, both in variety and amount. At the Milan National Industrial Exhibition the clearest evidence was given of the capacity of Italy to produce largely, and of the existence of skill and resources inferior to no other countries. One of the most cheery evidences of progress since the construction of the Italian kingdom was the increase in the amount deposited in the savings banks. In 1860 the total amount deposited was £6,288,000, in 1879 £33,594,000. As a test of the economic results of the formation of the Italian kingdom it was shown that whilst in 1865 the 5 per cent Italian Stock was quoted on the London Stock Exchange at 65½ highest and 63 lowest, in 1881 the highest was 93½ and the lowest 85½. Let Italy succeed in avoiding wars, let her cultivate the arts of peace and commerce, and march in the van of social, moral, and intellectual progress, and she could not fail to become ere long one of the most advancing and influential States—a pledge of tranquillity and strength among the members of the European family.

A discussion followed; and it was stated that Italy, as far as her commerce was concerned, was rapidly improving, especially to the advantage of this country.



## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## ITALY.

A requiem service for the late Victor Emmanuel was celebrated on Monday in the Pantheon at Rome, in the presence of an immense assemblage, who showed the greatest reverence.

At a banquet to veteran soldiers given last week, Count Bianciani, the Mayor of Rome, declared that the people of Rome would rather see their city perish in ashes than again subjected to Papal domination.

## SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The King of Portugal has been entertaining his Royal guests from Spain with much ceremony. On Thursday week their Spanish and Portuguese Majesties drove in the same state carriage from Belem to the Palace of Pombal, and opened an art-exhibition. At the ceremony, the despatches say, "the clerical element in crimson, violet, and black robes was very conspicuous." On Friday night the Tagus was illuminated. Immense crowds lined the embankment. The Royal party looked on from the Exhibition Palace. On Saturday there was a review; ten thousand men defiled before the Royal tribune in Rocio-square, including a large proportion of marines. On Sunday all four Royal personages came from Belem to Lisbon. Seven state galleys disembarked at the Arsenal; thence carriages were taken to a bull-fight. The accounts say the Portuguese national sport is a prettier pageant and less cruel than that of Spain, the bull's horns being tipped with brass balls. The horses are not gored nor is the bull killed in the ring, as is done at Spanish fights. On Monday morning last the King and Queen of Portugal, with their Royal guests and suite, left for three days' hunting at Villa Vicoza; from which place the Spanish Monarchs will return to Spain by Badajoz.

## BELGIUM.

The Brussels season has begun, and promises to be a gay one. Last week the Count and Countess of Flanders gave their first ball, which will be followed by two more on their Royal Highnesses' return from a visit they are paying to the Countess's family at Sigmaringen. There are to be two balls next month; and one after Easter at the Château of Laeken, where last year a splendid fête was given in the Jardin d'Hiver.

The prize of 25,000*fr.* given by the King for the best work on moral and political science published within the last five years has been awarded to M. Emile de Laveleye, the eminent professor of the University of Liège, for his work, "*La Propriété et ses formes primitives.*"

## GERMANY.

The second reading of the motion of Herr Windthorst for the exercise of their ecclesiastical functions by Roman Catholic clergymen without State authorisation was agreed to on the 12th inst. in the German Reichstag by 233 votes against 115. On Monday the Reichstag, after considerable discussion, approved the international convention for guarding against and exterminating the phylloxera; and also, on the first and second reading, the consular treaty between Germany and Greece. At the instance of the Prussian Ministry, Prince Bismarck has, it is said, resolved not to submit the recent Rescript to the German Parliament.

Last Saturday the Prussian Diet was opened in Berlin by a Speech from the Throne read by the Vice-President of the Ministry, Herr Puttkammer. The address referred to the improving state of the national finances, to the forthcoming bills for changes in the fiscal system, and to the further purchase of railways by the State. It was also stated that a bill would be submitted to the Diet for furthering a peaceful arrangement of the religious difficulties. The Upper House on assembling elected the Duke of Ratibor President, Count Arnim-Boitzenburg first Vice-President, and Dr. Beseler second Vice-President, on a second ballot, by 138 votes, 37 being recorded for Count Brühl. In Monday's sitting of the Lower House Dr. Köhler (National Liberal) was elected President. The posts of First and Second Vice-Presidents were conferred upon Herr Stengel and Herr von Heereman. The bill for the settlement of the ecclesiastical question was introduced. A Berlin telegram says that the measure does not appear to give satisfaction in any quarter. It does not go far enough to satisfy the Centre, and makes too many concessions to please the Liberals.

In the Budget which is shortly to be submitted to the Prussian Diet both revenue and expenditure are set down at 93,806,617 marks, or 26,736,201 marks above the figures of last year's estimates. In order to effect this balance the Government will propose a loan to the amount of 4,966,700 marks, which will be mainly devoted to carrying out the economic plans of the Ministry.

The Emperor William has convened a committee of scientific experts to deliberate as to the best way in which Germany could participate in Arctic exploration.

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Education Committee of the Upper House of the Reichsrath has terminated its deliberations on the question of the Czech University in Prague, appointing Herr Unger reporter. The committee agreed unanimously to the establishment of the University, and differences of opinion only existed in regard to the details in the creation of the proposed establishment. The majority of the committee recommend that there should be an entirely independent Czech University, while the majority are in favour of adopting the decisions of the Lower House on the subject without modification.

In Monday's sitting of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet the Minister of Finance defended the proposals of the Budget, and, replying to various observations, he declared that he entirely concurred in the policy of the Premier, and accepted his share of the responsibility for that policy. M. Rohonczy referred to certain proceedings of the Ministry of Communications, and brought several charges against the Secretary of State, M. Hieronimi, and other officials of the Communications Department. The Minister of that department defended M. Hieronimi and the officials under him; and M. Hieronimi refuted several of M. Rohonczy's assertions.

## RUSSIA.

So far from any deficit being anticipated this year in Russia, the revenue, according to the official estimates just published, will precisely meet the expenditure. The total revenue is set down at 762,004,512 roubles, and the total expenditure is estimated at the same figure. Considerable reductions are announced in one or two of the Ministries—notably in the War Office—but the Ministry of the Interior figures with an increase of nearly four million roubles.

## TURKEY.

The Porte has addressed a note to the Powers pointing out the rights of the Sultan in Egypt, and, in conclusion, demanding an explanation from England and France of the joint declaration recently sent to the Khedive.

Lord Dufferin had an audience of the Sultan last Saturday. Reforms in Armenia were the principal subject considered. His Majesty assured our Ambassador that the question was receiving his constant attention, and that as soon as the scheme of reforms being considered by his Ministers had been approved he would at once order it to be put into execution.

## AMERICA.

The defence of Guiteau has been opened, the counsel seeking to show that his client, who frequently interrupted him with contradictions, was insane.

A collision occurred on the Hudson River Railroad on Friday last week, which had very disastrous consequences. The train taking many members of the New York Legislature from the capital broke down when near New York, and was run into by a following train. The stoves in the palace cars set fire to the wreck, and several passengers who could not be extricated were burned to death. Eight persons were killed, and others were fatally injured. Among the dead was Senator Wagner, the inventor of the parlour cars.

## CANADA.

The Dominion Parliament has been summoned to meet at Ottawa on Feb. 9.

The Ontario Legislature was opened on the 12th inst. The Speech from the Throne gives the outlines of a number of measures, principally of local interest, to be introduced during the Session. It also refers to the grief of the inhabitants of Ontario at the assassination of President Garfield.

The Dominion Artillery Association Prize, open to all Canadian batteries, was won by the Ottawa Field Battery.

New land regulations for Manitoba and the North-West have recently been issued. They do not affect the free grant and pre-emption system in force, but refer mainly to the sale of lands to companies and associations for colonisation purposes.

## INDIA AND BURMAH.

The full text of the remonstrance which has been sent by the Viceroy to the King of Burmah on the subject of the monopolies granted by his Majesty has been published. The remonstrance, which is couched in strong terms, states that the Indian Government attaches great importance to unrestricted trade, and points out that this was the chief object which the treaties concluded with the late King were intended to secure. It proceeds to say that if the King of Burmah continues his present policy of granting monopolies the Viceroy will regard the Government of Mandalay as being indifferent to the maintenance of good relations, and the British Government will hold King Theebaw responsible for any diminution of friendship between the two countries. The Viceroy concludes by disclaiming any wish to interfere with the internal affairs, fiscal or otherwise, of Burmah.

The Burmese Envoy, who recently arrived at Rangoon on a mission to the Viceroy, has returned to Mandalay. His mission is regarded as being a farce and an insult to the Indian Government.

The death is announced at Berlin of Herr Manser, the inventor of the rifle bearing his name.

Five more of the crew of the lost Arctic exploring-ship *Jeannette* are reported to have arrived at Jakutsk.

The *Gazette* announces that Lieutenant-Colonel John T. Nicolls O'Brien, C.M.G., has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Heligoland.

The Nice municipality has agreed on a loan of ten millions for a school of art, the rebuilding of the theatre, and other improvements.

A Royal proclamation has been issued declaring the whole of the Act entitled "An Act to Consolidate and Amend the Law Relating to the Coinage and her Majesty's Mint," to be applicable to, and in force in, her Majesty's colony of Fiji.

Mr. Saul Samuel, C.M.G., Agent-General for New South Wales, has been informed by telegram of the arrival in Sydney of the ship *Forfarshire*, which sailed from Plymouth with emigrants in October last.

There was a decrease in the exports of bread-stuffs from the United States last year as compared with 1880. In 1881 they amounted to 221,000,000 *dols.*, as compared with 276,000,000 in 1880.

The Australian cricketers have telegraphed declining to play at Lord's on the terms proposed by the M.C.C.—£200 per match. Unless some fresh arrangement be made, they will appear only at Lord's against Middlesex, on July 10, 11, and 12.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 28, 1882.

## SUNDAY, JAN. 22.

Third Sunday after Epiphany. Morning Lessons: Isaiah lxii.; Matt. xiii. 1-24. Evening Lessons: Isaiah lvi. or lxvi.; Acts xiii. 26. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Marshall; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Stubbs; 7 p.m., the Bishop of St. Albans. St. James's, noon.

## MONDAY, JAN. 23.

Marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh, 1874. London Institution, 5 p.m. (Professor J. W. Judd—Are there Coal-fields under London?). British Architects' Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. Hugh Stannus on the Artistic Treatment of Ironwork). Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Armitage on the Composition of Pictures), and on Thursday.

## TUESDAY, JAN. 24.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor McKendrick on the Mechanism of the Senses). Anthropological Institute, anniversary, 8 p.m. Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.

## WEDNESDAY, JAN. 25.

Conversion of St. Paul. Marriage of the Princess Royal to the Crown Prince of Prussia, 1858. Geological Society, 8 p.m. Hunterian Society, 8 p.m. Royal Society of Literature, 8 p.m. Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. R. Browne on the Causes and Remedies of Bad Trade).

## THURSDAY, JAN. 26.

Moon's first quarter, 7.45 a.m. Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. H. N. Moseley on Corals). London Institution, 7 p.m. (Mr. J. Radcliffe on the Flute—musically illustrated). Philosophical Club, 6.30 p.m. Royal Society, 4.30 p.m.

## FRIDAY, JAN. 27.

Browning Society, 8 p.m. Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. Reginald S. Poole on the Museum and Libraries of Alexandria, 9 p.m.).

## SATURDAY, JAN. 28.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor E. Pauer on Beethoven). Physical Society, 3 p.m.

## THE CHURCH.

## PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bennett, George, Master of the Cathedral School, Salisbury; Minor Canon of Salisbury Cathedral.  
Blakeney, W. N., Curate of St. Andrew's, Nottingham; Rector of West Allington, Lincolnshire.  
Bond, W. H., Curate of Beauchamp Roding; Rector of High Ongar.  
Brodrick, Alan, Vicar of Godalming; Honorary Canon in Winchester Cathedral.  
Burne, John Butler; Rector of Wasing, Berks.  
Cole, G. W.; Vicar of Beetham, Westmorland.  
Dand, James John; Vicar of Chieveley, Berks.  
Eardley-Wilmot, E. A.; Vicar of St. James's, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.  
Eyre, A. C.; Rector of St. John the Baptist's, Gloucester.  
Faithful, James Arthur; Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Scarborough.  
Farrar, H. W.; Missions to Seamen Chaplain, the Tyne Mission Ship, South Shields.  
Ford, Edmund Dence; Rector of Pentridge, Dorset.  
Fraser, William, Rector of St. Clement's Longsight, Manchester; Vicar of St. Stephen-by-Saltash, Cornwall.  
Hayward, H. R., Vicar of Cirencester; Rural Dean of Cirencester.  
Hiley, Alfred; Vicar of Walton.  
Jackson, Gerald Henry; Vicar of Titherington.  
Knight-Bruce, G. W. H., Curate-in-Charge of St. Wendron, Truro; Vicar St. George's, Everton, Liverpool.  
Mayne, William J., Curate of St. Philip and James, Leckhampton; Vicar of Sherbourne-with-Windrush.  
McNeile, H., Curate of Colwich, Staffordshire; Vicar of Belvedere, Kent.  
Meredyth, T. E., Incumbent of Burleydown; Rector of Liphfield, Salop.  
Millard, Dr., Vicar of Basingstoke; Honorary Canon in Winchester Cathedral.  
Morton, Henry James; Curate of East and West Harnham, Wilts.  
Noel, H. Anthony, Vicar of St. Stephen-by-Saltash, Cornwall; Rector of St. Clement's, Longsight, Manchester.  
Noel, J. C.; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Trowbridge, Wilts.  
Pigot, J. T., Vicar of Fremington and Rural Dean of Barnstaple; Prebendary of Exeter.  
Prescott, J. P., Curate-in-Charge of Great Alne, Alcester; Vicar of Kelly, Cornwall.  
Towers, F. R., Rector of Elmsthorpe, and Vicar of Earl's Shilton, Leicestershire; Rector of Holy Trinity and St. Mary's, Guildford.  
Vernon, W. T., Canon of York, and Rector of Etton; Rural Dean of Beverley.  
Walsh, Walter, Chaplain to the Earl of Devon; Rector of Folkington.  
White, George H., Vicar of Holy Trinity, Heath Town; Vicar of Lawley, near Wellington, Shropshire.  
Wright, George Armitstead; Vicar of Ravenfield.—*Guardian*.

The Clothworkers' Company have voted £100 per annum for five years to the East London Church Fund, specially for church work under the direction of the Bishop of Bedford in the eastern portion of the diocese of London.

A new set of quarter chimes have been erected in All-Saints' Church, Derby, which play upon the whole of the ten bells, the largest being 32 cwt. The whole of the work was carried out by Messrs. Smith, Midland Clock Works, Derby.

Dr. Short, the aged Bishop of Adelaide, the last survivor in active work of the four Bishops consecrated in Westminster Abbey on St. Peter's Day, 1817, has placed his resignation in the hands of the Archbishop of Canterbury. His Lordship took an affecting leave of the Diocesan Assembly at the autumn Session.

The Bishop of London has requested the Rural Deans to invite the attendance of two lay delegates from each parish to confer with him as to the feelings of the laity with regard to a diocesan conference, the establishment of which in London, as in nearly every other diocese, the Archdeacon of Middlesex has long warmly advocated.

Encouraged by the Bishop of Lincoln, the Church of England at Nottingham is adopting a scheme to meet the religious wants of the people. Since the borough was enlarged in 1877 the population has increased so rapidly that a fund of £60,000 is about to be established, with which to provide eleven mission churches in the town.

At the council meeting of the London Diocesan Home Mission on the 12th inst. a communication was made by Mr. Holland Burne, of Bath, the executor, that by the will of Mrs. Maria Mary Fussell, who died on the 20th ult., the mission benefits to the amount of £100,000, or thereabouts, of which £60,000 will be available in about a year's time, and the remaining £40,000 will fall in on the deaths of certain annuitants.

The Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Lady Mayoress and Mr. Sheriff Ogg, went in state on Tuesday to open a fancy fair in the Collyer Memorial Schools, Peckham, in aid of a fund for providing an organ for the Church of St. Luke, Rosemary-street, Chamberwell. This church (of which the Rev. J. Cooper Lintott is Vicar) was erected about seven years ago in memory of the late Bishop Wilberforce, in whose diocese (Winchester) the district formerly was.

The organ of St. Peter's Collegiate Church, Wolverhampton, has been rebuilt at a cost of £1000, and was reopened on the 6th inst., the sermon being preached in the morning by Sir J. C. Hawkins, Hon. Canon of St. Albans. At Evensong a new cantata by Mr. A. H. Mann, Mus.B. Oxford, organist of King's College, Cambridge, entitled "Ecce Homo," was performed for the first time by a special choir and orchestra. The dedication was continued on Sunday week, the preachers being Bishop Abraham and the Rev. J. T. Jellicock, the Rector. The organ was built by Messrs. Willis.

Another effective Munich window, by Mayer and Co., has been fixed in the north transept of St. Stephen's Church, South Kensington. It represents the Communion of Saints, and is in memory of Mr. and Mrs. Wright, of Eridge House, Fulham.—St. Paul's Church, Mainstone, Herefordshire, has received an addition to its painted glass, in a window from the studio of Mr. Taylor, of Berners-street. The parable of "The Ten Virgins" is the subject of the window, which is the gift of the "Mercer" family, in memory of a lady who died at the age of ninety-four years.—A stained-glass window, to the memory of the late Dr. Humphry Sandwith, C.B., has been placed in the chancel of Thorpe-Salwin Church, near Worksop, by his brother, the Vicar of that parish. The scenes selected are from the Parable of the Good Samaritan, as appropriate to the doctor's well-known benevolent work on fields of battle. The artists are Messrs. Lavers, Barraud, and Westlake.

The Zoological Society in New South Wales, who have successfully introduced trout and perch into that part of Australia, have renewed their efforts to introduce salmon, and have applied for and received from the United States Fish Commission two boxes containing 40,000 ova. These, after great care and trouble being taken with them, have been safely deposited in hatching-boxes at Bowenfels.

A meeting of Convocation of the University of London was held on Tuesday evening, when the debate, adjourned from last May, was resumed on a motion and amendment then brought forward. The former declared that it is desirable that women of the requisite standing should be entitled to become members of Convocation and vote in the election of members of Parliament. The latter simply was, "That female graduates be admitted to Convocation." A long discussion was followed by the withdrawal of the motion and the adoption of the amendment. It was also resolved that there ought to be London University Local Examinations, as well as for the older Universities.





INSTALLATION OF THE MAHARAJAH OF BURDWAN, BENGAL.



## THE LATE MR. BERNAL OSBORNE.

The elderly or middle-aged readers of Parliamentary debates have a lively recollection of this gentleman's brisk and trenchant speeches in the House of Commons. His wit, though not of the most finely tempered quality, seldom failed, as Ancient Pistol says, "to make incision;" and, being a two-edged blade, wielded to right and left in the mêlée of debate with little reserve wherever he could hit a palpable blunder or false pretence, it often smote his own party as hard as their opponents. But he was, undoubtedly, an honest Liberal politician, though incapable of persistent combined action with men of diverse convictions and sympathies for a common object of public advantage. He was born in 1812, the son of Mr. Ralph Bernal, formerly M.P. for Rochester, and Chairman of Committees in the House of Commons. He was educated at the Charterhouse and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He held a commission for a time in the 71st Light Infantry, and afterwards in the Royal Fusiliers, and on retiring from the Army entered Parliament for Wycombe in 1841. He subsequently sat for Middlesex, Dover, Liskeard, Nottingham, and Waterford, but retired from Parliament at the general election of 1874. From December, 1852, to February, 1858, he was Secretary to the Admiralty. In 1844 the deceased gentleman married Catharine Isabella, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Osborne, Bart., of Newtown Anner, county Tipperary, and of Kincor, county Waterford, when he assumed the name of Osborne in addition to his patronymic. He was Deputy-Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace of the counties of Waterford and Tipperary. Mr. Bernal Osborne's death, which took place at Bestwood, Nottinghamshire, the seat of the Duke and Duchess of St. Albans, has been recorded in the Obituary of this Journal.

The Portrait we have engraved is one drawn by Count d'Orsay in 1846, when Mr. Ralph Bernal, junior, as he was then called, was still comparatively a young man, and in the fashion of that day.

## THE MAHARAJAH OF BURDWAN.

The district of Burdwan, which is comprised within the Bengal Presidency, is situated north of Hooghly and Midnapore, south of Beerbhoom, and extends from Bancoorah, on the west, to Nuddea, on the east, all British dominions. Its population much exceeds two millions; and it is one of the most fertile and productive districts of India, yielding abundant crops of rice, sugar, indigo, cotton, silk, oil-seeds, tobacco, and other articles of merchandise, besides coal and iron. The late Maharajah, who inherited enormous riches, though he did not exercise the powers of government, which had been assumed by the East India Company, long before, in virtue of a special treaty, bestowed large sums of money upon founding colleges and schools, and other useful institutions, for the benefit of his people. His son, the present Maharajah, has passed through his minority, and has now entered upon full possession of the estates and revenues of his predecessors. The ceremony of his formal installation, and investiture with the rank and title of Maharajah Dhiraj Bahadoor, conferred by the Viceroy of India, was performed in the town of Burdwan, a month ago, by Sir Ashley Eden, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. This scene at



THE LATE MR. RALPH BERNAL OSBORNE.  
FROM A DRAWING BY COUNT D'ORSAY, IN 1846.

the Durbar or Court held upon the occasion, is shown in our Illustration, from a photograph by Mr. A. J. Caddy, of Calcutta. The Maharajah of Burdwan, who appears standing and listening to the *sunrud*, or patent of nobility, read by Mr. Cockerell, is accompanied by his young friend, the Maharajah of Cooch Behar, sitting next the empty chair. Sir Ashley Eden, who sits in the chair of state on the dais, is attended by his two aides-de-camp and his private secretary; the Commissioner and the magistrate for the district are present, supporting the new Maharajah. In a brief address to the youthful owner of so large an inheritance, Sir Ashley Eden congratulated him upon having received a good English education, and upon being surrounded by those who were his late father's trusted counsellors and friends. He added, "Owing to the custom which has existed for many years in your family, of giving out portions of the estate in what

are known as Putree tenures, your connection with your tenantry, and your interest in their welfare, cannot be so direct and so immediate as it is in estates which are under the direct management of their proprietors; but although this is the case, it is, I feel sure, hardly necessary that I should impress on you that the receipt of a vast inheritance, and the assumption of a high position amongst the nobility of these provinces, entail on you grave duties and deep responsibilities which cannot be ignored. A landholder cannot dispose of his moral responsibility for the welfare of his tenantry by parting with the right of collecting the rents to third parties. I am glad to hear that besides maintaining, on their present footing, the existing charitable and educational establishments, you have taken measures to open a free library at Burdwan; to give a system of works for the supply of pure water to the town of Burdwan, and to provide a suitable building for the school, which is to be raised by your liberality to the status of a college. In addition to these instances of your well-considered liberality, you have subsidised the munificent sum of Rs. 10,000 towards the new hospital at Darjeeling, where you possess considerable property." In conclusion, Sir Ashley Eden again commended the example of the late Maharajah, for whom he had entertained a long and warm friendship; and exhorted his son to worthy conduct. The prescribed "nuzzur," or symbolic gift of feudal homage, was then offered by the young Maharajah; and the complimentary distribution of "uttar" and "pan," or rose-water and betel-nut, among the distinguished company, brought the ceremonial to its close.

## EXPLOSION ON BOARD H.M.S. TRIUMPH.

A despatch was received last week at the Admiralty from Rear-Admiral Stirling, Commander-in-Chief on the Pacific Station, reporting an explosion of some "xerotine siccative" on board his flag-ship the *Triumph*, which caused the death of a seaman and two gunners, and wounded seven other men. This disaster occurred off Coquimbo, on the coast of Chili, on Nov. 22, at eight o'clock in the morning. Two men were killed on the spot, and a third died on the following Saturday, while others were terribly burnt. The material which exploded was stowed under the paint-room, contrary to the Admiralty instructions. It appears that a man went there with a light, and it set fire to the inflammable gas rising from the spilled liquid; he was literally blown to pieces. The substance which has thus been the cause of a serious accident is commonly known as "patent driers," which are used in ironclads to prevent corrosion between the double-bottoms. The *Triumph* is an iron steam-ship of 6640 tons, carrying engines of 4890 horse power, with an armament of fourteen guns. Her captain is Captain Albert H. Markham. We give an illustration of the ship.

A meeting of sportsmen in South Notts was held at Nottingham last Saturday to elect a Master of the Hunt in place of Lancelot Rolleston, Watnall Hall, who has retired, after a popular mastership of six years. The Earl of Harrington was unanimously elected to succeed Mr. Rolleston.



H.M.S. TRIUMPH, ON BOARD WHICH THE LATE FATAL EXPLOSION TOOK PLACE.



## THE COMING SESSION.

Welcome to many a political gladiator have been the clarion notes of the Opposition heralds, summoning the faithful to the feast which precedes the gathering of the Parliamentary hosts to do wordy battle against each other. The gap made in the foremost rank of the Conservative Party by the death of the Earl of Beaconsfield has not been definitively filled: the crown of leadership has not yet been actually assumed by either the Marquis of Salisbury or Sir Stafford Northcote, who respectively hold the reins of the Conservative Peers and Conservative Commons. With ready tact, Mr. William Henry Smith has invited a distinguished circle of his party "to meet Sir Stafford Northcote and Lord Salisbury" at dinner on Saturday, Feb. 4, at 3, Grosvenor-place. As for the leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, he has given the signal to his followers in the form of a circular:—

Pynes, Exeter, Jan. 5.

Dear Sir,—As there can be no doubt that, in the present critical state of affairs, the opening of the next Session will be very important, I trust you may be able to be in your place on Tuesday, Feb. 7.—I remain, yours faithfully,

STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE.

When Parliament does assemble, on the 7th of next month, the first vexed question to demand settlement will probably again be the position of the House of Commons with regard to Mr. Bradlaugh's claim to take his seat as junior member for Northampton. Although the Earl of Derby has recently added the weight of his opinion to that of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright, who, with their colleagues, thought it would be most expedient to offer no obstacle to Mr. Bradlaugh's entrance, it is reported that when the hon. member approaches the table to take the oath Sir Stafford Northcote will again move that he be not permitted to do so. Whereupon it is further rumoured that the Government will meet the Opposition motion with the convenient issue of "the previous question." But, this troublesome matter once settled, or left unsettled, we have the authority of the Prime Minister for the statement that "the very first question, I may say, of magnitude that her Majesty's Government will have to deal with in the coming Session must be to endeavour to bring the great legislative instrument, the House of Commons, into a condition satisfactorily to perform its duties." This familiar Ministerial declaration was repeated by Mr. Gladstone in the quiet speech he made to his tenants at the rent-audit dinner in the Glyne Arms, Hawarden, on the 12th inst. What Mr. Sala reasonably wishes us to call "the closure," instead of the *clôture*, will, it is said, be proposed as the Government's remedy for Obstruction. It would certainly be a drastic measure. "Were that matter disposed of," Mr. Gladstone went on to say, "I do not know anything which would stand between us and the endeavour we intend to make to deal with this question of local government, local expenditure, and local taxation." The engrossing subject of the land on this side of St. George's Channel occupied the greater portion of Mr. Gladstone's address. On this point he was studiously moderate. He did not conceal his opinion that farmers would derive vastly more benefit from a genial summer than from the reforms impending: such as the simplification and cheapening of the transfer and descent of land, and the granting of additional security to tenants. It is plain, however, from what Lord Derby lately divulged in his frank, Liberal speech that a Municipal Bill for London will claim precedence of any Ministerial Land Bill next Session.

Irish Home Rule Members are said to be girding up their loins for a resolute attack upon the Government for the incarceration of Mr. Parnell in Kilmainham Jail. Motions of censure have already been drawn up. Meantime, the Irish crusade against English members found vent in a fresh place on Monday, Mr. Slagg meeting with considerable and persistent opposition in Manchester when he (succeeding Mr. Jacob Bright) attempted to address his constituents.

Politics, happily, do not always monopolise the attention of leaders of either party. The public has lately been privileged to learn how readily Sir Stafford Northcote can throw off party cares, and join genially in a ball given to his household at Pynes. On Tuesday Sir Stafford appeared in the pleasant capacity of chairman at an interesting lecture on Canada, delivered brightly by his son, Mr. H. S. Northcote, M.P., in Exeter, where the Northcote family is held in high respect.

## THE DEAD OF NIGHT.

Of all expressions, is not this the most expressive? With these words, I think, all weird and ghastly stories should begin: "At the dead of night—!"

There is no silence by day like that silence: there is no darkness so utter, no cold so keen, as that of the midnight hour sacred to wandering spirits and burglars. There is nothing so dead as the dead of night.

To walk through a churchyard late on a winter's night, with the church to moonward of you, hiding what feeble light there was, and only allowing it to make faintly visible the white and distant gravestones: this, with the wind rustling the leaves of high and dimly-threatening poplars, would be an excellent test of the "faith in unfaith" of a sceptic. If his pulse did not quicken—and with it his step—he would certainly be a prize sceptic, and have a right to disbelieve in anything he liked.

Even at home, in one's own room, the dead of night is not an easy time to be brave in. Napoleon used to talk of "two a.m. courage"—that which is found in working order when its owner is waked out of his first sleep; and Napoleon no doubt possessed it. But for the run of us, ordinary mortals—can we be sure how we should behave if we woke suddenly and saw, by the glimmering starlight, a burglar ransacking our drawers? Are we quite certain that we should not pretend to be asleep till he was safe off the premises? Not quite, I fear; yet we know the story—a very ghastly one, to my fancy—of the lady who while brushing her hair saw in the looking-glass the reflection of a living eye, that twinkled in a portrait opposite: and who did not start nor shiver, but hummed a tune for a while, then pretended to have mislaid

something, looked for it—and finally went down stairs as if to seek it, summoned the men-servants and secured the robber. (Burglars please note, and do not be caught like this again.)

And it was only a woman who did this. Very likely she suffered for it afterwards—the strain of those few minutes would probably lay up a delicate woman for days. Even so Lady Macbeth ruined her constitution by the mental effort of that hour or two in the ghastliest "dead of night" in which she made her husband a murderer. But the bravery—the "two a.m. courage"—of both ladies is unquestionable.

Indeed—to change sides in my argument—nothing is a greater surprise to their friends than the coolness and decision with which even nervous and timid people often act at some especially trying time. The terrible accident—the fire, or explosion, or what not—which ought to frighten them "out of their lives," does not do anything of the sort, but, instead, makes men of them. Is this because such people—vivid in imagination but weak of limb—are apt to picture to themselves the immediate result of any great shock as a state of feeling altogether new, utterly intolerable; so that when the shock comes, and they find themselves—unless they are in actual bodily pain—really very much the same as before, they are vaguely surprised, and, for the time at all events, much relieved? People make to themselves the strangest exaggerated pictures of evils they have never experienced. Brave soldiers have sometimes fancied, before their first battle, that as soon as "it had begun," they would be sure to run away—overlooking the fact that hardly anything ever does definitely begin; that the scenes of life melt into one another imperceptibly, like the dissolving views at the poor departed Polytechnic.

It is quite curious, that terror of the unknown. To give an instance, entirely apart from the gloom of night—a recollection of happy holidays. Only last vacation, Smith, of Trinity, having heard with almost sceptical admiration of the walking feats of Brown of John's and Jones of Caius, determined to join them in a tour. He had longish legs, but was a sedentary, lazy man; and the twenty miles set down for the first day's travel really frightened him—haunted him, even in his dreams. Yet, when they had once started, he was absurdly relieved, at the end of even the first half mile, to find that twenty-mile walking was only walking after all. It was not some new-fangled mode of locomotion fitted for the legs of giants; like the bourgeois in Molière, he had been walking twenty miles all through his life—by instalments. And so he swung merrily along the hard highway, and actually in his new-found confidence "forced the pace" for the first mile or two—strongly though he felt what the result of his hardihood must be! (It was blisters.)

So it is a sort of revelation of one's own identity, to look at oneself from the outside as a person who has experienced some great shock, such as one reads of in books. You see that it is just the same self that you are accustomed to, subject to the same little worries and petty wants—that when awakened by an explosion you are not suddenly clothed by machinery, but that your garments have to be put on and buttoned (to some extent, if not so completely as usual), and that shirt-studs may be lost even when the house is on fire—although on such an occasion one might not stop to look for them.

Only in the dead of night there may be this great difference—darkness. To be made a blind man for the time—and for a time when one most needs all one's senses—this is a sharp trial of the strongest nerve. Danger in the dark—it is really unlike other danger. You can hardly measure it: you cannot feel *sure* that you are its master. Read, in a volume of old murders, that one which most fascinated De Quincey: the murderer of Ratcliff—highway was not a man one would fear to meet in the daylight—but clothed in the shadow of night he threw half London into a panic. Darkness made him like a vampire or a were-wolf—a monster all the more horrible because of his humanity.

It is the horror of night that makes it the time for suicides—it is not only the desire to die unseen, but a fascination of the midnight Thames, a dreadful weariness that belongs to the lonely space of a dark mountain-side. There is one way, and only one, of actual escape from this desolation—to something different, whatever that something may be. Then, if ever, courage goes: or despair dresses up in wild rags of daring, that make it look like a brave thing to flee from life. I have said that the change from a vague terror to a definite danger gives courage; and so is the possibility of bringing unmeasured sorrow to a certain end a temptation—to that last act which has been called a coward's bravery.

And yet in these our times—strange result of the specialisation which we call civilisation—there is a dismal army of policemen, printers, firemen, who live only in the night, and sleep by day "more than the wild-cat." It is rather dreadful to think of this weird existence—against nature, we should call it, but for the recollection of those colourless zoophytes which swim in the waters of sunless caves. It must make men unlike their fellows—with reversed feelings, perhaps, in time; unready and helpless in the day, full of the rare two a.m. courage, but quite out of the common two p.m. article. Who ever heard of a night-policeman seeing a ghost? Yet, perhaps, occasionally he does—in the daytime! The glare of the sunlight, the rattle of the streets, the freshness of scents, the warm fullness of the air, must dazzle and weary beings only used to the black, silent, ill-odorous, raw and empty dead of night.

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Newspapers for foreign parts must be posted within eight days of the date of publication, irrespective of the date of the mails.

Office: 198, Strand, W.C.

## GENERAL HOME NEWS.

There is to be a fresh competition for the four groups of statuary to be placed on Blackfriars Bridge.

By a majority of one, the London School Board has directed the St. Paul's Industrial School Committee to resume the inquiry into the management of that school.

It is stated that the Incorporated Law Society do not propose to take any steps with regard to the solicitors who have been imprisoned for bribery at elections.

The Governor and Company of the Bank of England have voted £500 towards the Lord Mayor's Fund at the Mansion House for the Defence of Property in Ireland.

The Birmingham Town Council on Tuesday, by 20 votes to 6, decided not to grant the use of the Townhall for an address by Miss Parnell.

The annual soirée of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce was held on Monday evening—Major Shepherd presiding. The annual report was presented and adopted.

At the Mansion House yesterday week the Lady Mayoress entertained a large number of guests at a juvenile ball. More than 1500 children and their friends assembled in the Egyptian Hall, and a most enjoyable evening was spent.

Edward Hanlan, of Toronto, the present Champion Sculler of the World, arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday. He revisits England to compete with Robert Watson Boyd, the Newcastle-on-Tyne sculler, in a match for five hundred pounds a side and the Championship of the World. This match is to take place on the Tyne on April 3.

An order was made by the Court of Appeal last Saturday to wind up the Haven Gold-Mining Company, formed with a capital of £100,000 to work as a gold-field a piece of land in New Zealand, leased at a small rental by a native chief. The company had been previously the subject of legal proceedings, Vice-Chancellor Bacon having refused a winding-up order.

A public meeting was held in the Manchester Townhall on Tuesday afternoon, under the presidency of the Mayor, for the purpose of promoting a National Conservatoire of Music, on the lines indicated by the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Albany, and Prince Christian, on their recent visit to Manchester. A resolution approving of the formation of a National Conservatoire of Music was unanimously adopted.

The new Vestry-hall at Wandsworth, which has been in course of erection for the past two years, will be publicly opened next Tuesday, in the presence of Sir Henry Peck, Bart., M.P., Sir Trevor Lawrence, Bart., M.P., Lord Middleton, and other Surrey noblemen and gentlemen. The building has cost upwards of £13,000, and contains a large number of apartments adapted for the various purposes to which they are intended, the principal room being a large public hall is capable of accommodating about 1000 persons.

A number of gentlemen attended at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday evening on the invitation of Mr. E. H. Johnson, manager of the Edison electric light system, to witness the experimental lighting of the concert-room in anticipation of the forthcoming exhibition. The lamps were hung in festoons between the pillars in the galleries. In the centre of the room a magnificent glass chandelier was hung, and on one of the tables, at which the guests were dining, an *épergne* of natural flowers was illuminated by one of the lamps being set in their midst. There were in all some 215 lights, each of them of sixteen-candle power, but remarkably steady and soft.

The Moderators and Examiners for the Cambridge Mathematical Tripos have issued the list of candidates who have acquitted themselves so as to deserve mathematical honours. Of the ninety-five competitors, ninety have been approved, including one *agrotat*. The further examination for the Tripos is being held this week. The final list arranged in order of merit as Wranglers, Senior Optimes, and Junior Optimes will be published in the Senate House on Friday, the 27th inst. The Examiners and Moderators for mathematical honours report that the following female students have acquitted themselves so as to deserve mathematical honours—Miss Burstall, Miss Julian, and Miss Lister, all of Girton.

A congress of teachers of the French language and literature was opened on Thursday week in the large hall of the Merchant Taylor's School, Charterhouse. The meeting on the following day was held at St. Paul's School, St. Paul's-churchyard; and on Saturday the members assembled at the rooms of the Society of Arts, Adelphi. The main object of the congress is the inauguration of the National Society of French Teachers in Great Britain, which has the support of Messieurs Victor Hugo, Léon Gambetta, Challemeil-Lacour, and other eminent Frenchmen. M. Antonio Roche has been elected President of the Executive Committee; and it has been determined to establish a journal to represent the profession. The head masters of English schools will be invited to take part in the next Congress, which will be held at Oxford in January next.

A meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute took place on Monday, when the chair was taken by the Master of the Charterhouse, and a paper "On Biblical proper names, personal and local, illustrated from sources external to Scripture," was read by the Rev. H. G. Tomkins. Communications from Professor Cheyne and others were read, after which a discussion took place, in which the Chairman pointed out the value of the investigations so carefully carried on by the author. Mr. Hormuzd Rassam gave numerous Arab traditions, and cases of the permanence of the early names in the East, and their remarkable significations, instancing the name Babylon, and its meaning. He added that in his recent excavations he had come across a tradition that its ruins contained antediluvian records. That, however, was a question that certainly remained to be proved, but there was no doubt of the value of the records now safe on their way to England; more he would not say. The Rev. Dr. Stern and Mr. Trelawny Saunders followed, the latter pointing out that many names in the early history of the Israelites appeared on Egyptian records, and would seem to be traceable to Hindoo sources. In Palestine and Egypt there was a tradition that civilisation came from the east, and in India that it came from the north-east, therefore the cradle of the human race seemed to lie between.

## NOTICE.

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POOR CHILDREN AT THE PANTOMIME: SKETCHES AT COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE ON THURSDAY, JAN. 12.  
SEE "PLAYHOUSES," PAGE 54.



## THE PRINCE OF WALES IN LEICESTER.

The visit of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, at Bradgate Park, Leicestershire, came to an end on Friday, last week, the Prince having arrived there on the Monday evening. Bradgate is situated five or six miles north of the town of Leicester, and at an equal distance, or more, to the south of Loughborough; it is within the famous tract of ancient woodland called Charnwood Forest, much of which has been cleared of trees. The Barony of Groby, in this neighbourhood, was held by Sir John Grey, the first husband of Elizabeth Woodville, who afterwards became the Queen of Edward IV. Henry Grey, Lord Grey of Groby, in the reign of King Henry VIII., built the old hall of Bradgate, which was afterwards occupied by the Duke and Duchess of Suffolk, parents of Lady Jane Grey, and she was born here in 1537. The remains of this building, called "Lady Jane Grey's house," consisting of the two towers and the chapel, of brick with stone quoins, are still to be seen in Bradgate Park. Our Artist's Sketches represent these ruins, as well as the modern mansion, in the Elizabethan style, and the entrance to the Park, which has many beautiful features, a fine avenue of Spanish chestnuts, some grand old oaks, and a trout-stream flowing in a rocky bed. The town of Leicester, where the Prince of Wales, on his arrival, received an address of welcome from the Mayor and Corporation, affords the subjects of several of these Sketches. It is a place of great historical antiquity, having been the Roman military station of Ratae, and a portion of the Roman wall is still extant. The gateway and pieces of walls belonging to Leicester Abbey, in which Cardinal Wolsey died, are seen at the north side of the town, on the banks of the small river Soar. The Church of St. Mary de Castro, which is, though not the most ancient, the one of most architectural interest, has a Norman porch, at one side, and Norman chancel, with Early English and later Gothic building in the nave and aisles, and with a lofty tower and spire. St. Nicholas' Church is of greater antiquity, having been constructed of materials taken from the Roman city wall. St. Margaret's, which is of Perpendicular architecture, stands on the site of the ancient Cathedral Church; there was, in Saxon times, a Bishopric of Leicester, now superseded by that of Lincoln. The Townhall was built in Queen Elizabeth's reign; and its Mayor's Parlour, with rare stained-glass windows and carved chimney-piece, is of some antiquarian interest. Our Illustrations of Leicester are from photographs by Mr. Hudson, of that town.

The arrival of the Prince of Wales at Leicester, at five o'clock on Monday evening, by the Midland Railway from London, was made an occasion of public festivity. The streets were decorated and illuminated with much taste, and so was the railway station, which was crowded with spectators, including the Mayor, Corporation, and magistrates of the ancient borough. On the platform were General Burnaby, M.P., Colonel Blewitt, and a guard of honour of one hundred Leicestershire Volunteers, under the command of Colonel Sir Henry Halford. His Royal Highness, on alighting, was received by Lord Stamford, the crowd cheering, and the band playing "God Save the Queen." His Royal Highness and Lord Stamford walked along the platform, the Mayor and the Town Clerk advancing to meet them. The Mayor having presented to his Royal Highness an address of welcome, the Prince handed to the Mayor a written reply, in which he gave hopes that the Prince and Princess of Wales might be able, some time this year, to visit Leicester for the opening of the Abbey Park. The band played "God Save the Prince of Wales" as he entered Lord Stamford's carriage, to drive through the town, where the crowd was extremely enthusiastic. The streets were densely packed, the mounted police finding it difficult to clear a passage. A telegram was dispatched to Bradgate Park, and a large bonfire was lighted on a hill top. The village of Groby had illuminations—the Pool there, forty acres in extent, being surrounded by coloured lights. At Bradgate Hall, the tenantry of Lord Stamford, who had assembled, greeted the Prince with hearty cheers. The next three days were chiefly devoted to shooting in the woods around Bradgate and Groby. The sportsmen were the Prince of Wales, Lord Stamford, Viscount Newport, the Earl of Lathom, Colonel Kenyon Slaney, Lord Ormathwaite, Earl de Grey, Sir F. Johnstone, Mr. Trelawney, Mr. de Lisle, Colonel Teesdale, the Earl of Hardwicke, Mr. Christopher Sykes, Colonel Lloyd, and Lord Forester. Haywood was first shot over and furnished splendid sport, the pheasants rising nicely, owing to the bright sunshine which prevailed in the middle of the day. Homewood, a plantation of great extent, was next entered and furnished excellent shooting, both hares and pheasants being plentiful. This was on the second day. The attendance of spectators was enormous, hundreds of conveyances of all kinds lined the roads, and several thousand people, many of whom had walked several miles, watched the shooting with the keenest interest. On the road from Leicester to Bradgate was one continuous stream of conveyances, and there could not have been less than between five and ten thousand people in the field adjoining the wood where the Royal party was shooting. The fog then became rather dense, and the pheasants refused to rise. The cessation of firing led the people to suppose the sport was over, and in their loyal enthusiasm they advanced, cheering vociferously, and unwittingly prevented the Royal party shooting over the remaining part of the wood. His Royal Highness then left the wood and walked along the road towards the entrance to the private grounds, the crowd cheering tremendously. So great was the enthusiasm that the cheering was heard two miles off. On reaching the private gate Lord Stamford addressed the spectators. He said,—"Ladies and gentlemen, I am instructed by his Royal Highness to thank you for your loyal and hearty reception. I am sorry, however, that the very great crowd has spoilt his Royal Highness's sport. (A voice, 'It's loyalty, my Lord, and cheers.') I know it is the loyalty of the people; this is the first time his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has paid us a visit, but I hope he will pay us another during the summer. I now call for three hearty British cheers for his Royal Highness (Great cheering). Cheers were afterwards given for Lord Stamford. His Royal Highness then entered the carriage and drove off amid great enthusiasm. The Prince bowed repeatedly in response to the cheers. At night there was a brilliant illumination in the park and grounds; many thousands of brilliantly coloured lamps were placed round the walks with beautiful arrangements on the lawn and among the trees. There was also a splendid display of fireworks, which was witnessed by several thousand people.

Sir John Holker, Q.C., was sworn in as Lord Justice of Appeal before the Lord Chancellor, at his country residence, Blackmoor, Liss, Hants, on Saturday afternoon last; and took his seat in the Court of Appeal, at Lincoln's Inn, on Monday.

Under the special patronage of the Prince and Princess of Wales and all the members of the Royal Family, and with the direct sanction of the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, a military assault-at-arms and military concert by the combined bands of the Guards, will take place at the Royal Albert Hall on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 11, in aid of the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows.

## POETRY.

Enthusiastic persons reside for some time in more or less interesting places abroad, become familiar with and enamoured of the past and present history, aspect, manners and customs, to say nothing about the most famous personages, of those places, and, having in their souls the spirit of poetry, write, it may be an epic, or it may be a drama, such as *Savonarola*: by Alfred Austin (Macmillan and Co.), and expect that the subject which they, in consequence of the atmosphere they have breathed and of the local circumstances of which they have felt the inspiring influence, found so deeply absorbing, will be regarded in the same light by the public in general. Such expectations are very often disappointed; and it will be a matter for felicitation, as well as for surprise, if a disappointment of the kind should not result from the publication of the tragedy in which Savonarola is the principal figure. It is doubtful whether that zealous priest, whose character and career are boldly likened by the author of the tragedy to those of the Founder of Christianity, has left behind him a sufficiently world-wide celebrity to make a play of which he is the central personage an object of popular, or even numerous, appreciation. It may be that, as the author asserts, "with one supreme exception, Savonarola is the most interesting figure in human story;" but, while the "supreme exception" is treasured up in the minds and hearts of all Christendom, the name of Savonarola has made but a feeble impression upon the mass of mankind. Savonarola belongs almost entirely to Florentine history; to care much about him it is necessary to be conversant with the situation of Florence at the age in which he lived; and it is doubtful whether even in Florence itself at the present day he is remembered, beyond the circle of refined, cultivated, erudite, enthusiastic strangers that are within the gates, with more than lukewarm feelings whether of gratitude, or of reverence, or of admiration. Even the genius of George Eliot failed to render the story of Savonarola, as it is told in "Romola," nearly so popular as that of "Adam Bede" with the British public; and it is to be feared that the tragedy of which Savonarola is the hero, whatever may be its excellence as a play, will be scarcely so successful as the novel. Thus much it has seemed needful to say, because the author of the tragedy openly declares that he wrote his play with the intention, may hope, of having it acted and of helping thereby to uphold the dignity of the English stage. He will certainly not lower that dignity, but it is doubtful whether he will extort much more from an audience than their profound respect. The very care he has taken to be true to the age, the nationality, the localities, the political and clerical parties, and all the historical accessories he depicts will be likely to tell rather against him than for him with spectators and hearers who would prefer for the most part an unreality with which they can sympathise to a reality which they cannot appreciate. It would be different, of course, with the select few who are imbued with the love and veneration for Florence and all that is Florentine which it is the fashion for persons of culture and leisure to profess; and many more than the select few may derive pleasure from a perusal, whatever may be the case with a representation, of a play which does credit to the author as a concipient of character and an exponent of earnestness and eloquence. There are many situations which would be very striking from a spectacular point of view, but some of them are scarcely in accordance with the spirit of our times; and it is a question whether there is movement enough to carry the business through triumphantly. A reader of the play, however, will be frequently impressed with the felicity of the diction, the vigour of the prophetic and denunciatory addresses, the charm of the softer passages, the happy touches of quiet humour.

Long-winded speeches are the main characteristic of the tragedy entitled *Mary Stuart*: by Algernon Charles Swinburne (Chatto and Windus), with which the author completes the "trilogy" devoted to the tragic history of the Scottish Queen. There are five acts, but, if the truth must be told, there is little dramatic action; the time is principally spent in mouthing, which is a very different thing from dialogues, soliloquies, and addresses, such as lead up naturally and briskly to foreshadowed catastrophe, reveal the secret workings of the heart and the peculiarities of an individuality, and fill the reader's mind, by means of mingled narrative and description, with a clearly conceived array of incidents and with a vision, as it were, of distinct, though immaterial, scenery. There is little or nothing of the majesty or magnificence which reminiscences of Queen Elizabeth and her Court might suggest; little or nothing of the pathetic grace which the picture of Mary, Queen of Scots, in her sorrows and trials, might well exhibit. To make of the two queens little more than two common spiteful women, of whom one falls to cursing like a very drab, when her indignation is roused, and the other prays secretly to man for vengeance, and openly to God for mercy upon her enemies, when she sees no means of escape from death, may be true to nature and to fact, but is certainly not in accordance with the lofty dignity of true poetical tragedy. The author, of course, gives evidence here and there of his excellence in the art of pretty versification; but, on the whole, his blank verse is remarkable for nothing so much as for an affectation of antiquated diction, curious conceits, and difficult, involved constructions; whilst his invective bears a strong resemblance to sheer Billingsgate and his outbursts of indignation or protest to the screamings of an infuriated scold. He may be capable of the depth, breadth, and height required for a grand dramatic composition; but, so far as he has gone at present, his readers will probably consider that his proper place is among the lyric bards, especially among such as are rather impetuous and petulant than powerful and passionate, but melodious, luscious, sibilant, alliterative.

A devotedly loyal attachment, such as a chivalrous subject may feel towards his Queen, seems to have inspired the poem entitled *Ad Reginam*: by George Eric M. Lancaster (David Bogue), wherein the most creditable sentiments are expressed in such musical numbers as were to be expected of him who wrote "Pygmalion in Cyprus," and thereby won general recognition as the possessor of a real poetical instinct. There are three cantos, and in each of them there are stanzas full of fire, tuneful, exhilarating, and eminently patriotic. Added to the longer poem is a collection of sonnets, not many in number, but graceful in execution; and altogether the little volume is likely to be highly appreciated, especially by Scotsmen, to whom the dreadful wrong that was meditated, not so long ago, against the "tartans" will be a more intelligible cause for an exhibition of poetical frenzy than to the ordinary Englishman.

A very neat, quaint little book is that entitled *The Guitar-Player*: by Keningale Cook, LL.D. (Pickering and Co.), containing the titular and sundry other poems, which testify of the endowments and the acquirements, as regards fancy and style of utterance, characteristic of the Muse's family. The meaning, if any, of the titular poem is not easily discovered; but, as with "Christabel" and "The Ancient Mariner," there is sometimes a singular piquancy about that which is "incomprehensible and without head or tail." The author is hardly careful enough in his language sometimes; he spoils his lines by the introduction of some too familiar, colloquial, almost

vulgar phrase, which produces the effect of bathos. Sometimes he attains considerable success in the manner of Suckling and other minor poets whose simple verse not unfrequently depends for its charm upon a pretty conceit—as, for instance, when he tells his ladylove the reason why he adores her most when she wears the least of ornament: because there is then, or there seems to be, so much more of herself. A simple, obvious idea, no doubt, but pretty enough. And there is more that is better, both of the same and of a different sort.

The dark side of life, the life of the poor and miserable, of those who dwell in sordid places and among sordid cares, is the principal theme, treated with a certain pathos, a somewhat grim irony, and no little command of versification, in *Lays of a Londoner*: by Clement Scott (David Bogue); but heroic actions are also celebrated in the semi-poetical, semi-prosaic, altogether colloquial and familiar fashion for which the verses that appear from time to time in *Punch* are distinguished. Indeed, many of the lays collected in the volume under consideration had previously done duty in the columns of that paper, and their quality has thus a notable voucher. The subjects are, of course, various: the woes of the City clerk, who has to live on a pound a week or less, and yet be "respectable;" the smallpox; the poor little children, who never see the green fields; the heroic conduct of the gallant captain who gives his life-belt to the poor little "stowaway" and takes his chance, which turns out to be a certainty, of drowning, and so on: all incidents drawn from the newspapers of the day, and handled in a rough, off-hand, commonplace way, in the spirit of the late Thomas Hood.

## THE OLD CLOTHES EXCHANGE.

In that respectable City business street, Houndsditch, directly opposite St. Mary Axe, is the entrance to a court named "Phil's Buildings." Here, from four to five o'clock daily in the afternoon, may be witnessed a curious scene of bustle and petty traffic, collecting together several hundred dealers in cast-off articles of clothing, who have gone their morning rounds, as we meet them all over London, picking up whatever they can hope to sell for shillings or pence. The court is a place not of wretched aspect, but flanked by decently-built houses, one or two of which are occupied by persons in the trade, whose open doors allow piles of second-hand apparel to be seen in the passages and rooms, with desks or tables for the receipt of custom. Other premises seem to be let as lodgings, and there are no signs of disorder or squalid misery. At the upper end rises a lofty gateway, bearing a twofold inscription, which first advertises the entrance to a public-house bearing a highly distinguished title—not "the Methuselah Arms," but the name and "arms" of a venerable Jewish patriarch in the City of London—and which further announces that it is the portal to the "Clothes Mart and Exchange." Having paid the admission fee of one penny, at the barrier placed across the steps leading up to Phil's Court, the visitor may pass through the iron gates beyond, and find himself in the queer place and company shown in our Illustration. To the left is the public-house, which seems to be quietly and properly conducted, and which supplies not only beer and strong drink, but tea and coffee, and a variety of cheap eatables, for the refreshment of the weary people who have trudged through five or ten miles of streets, carrying heavy loads, since the hour when they ought to have had their breakfast. The market-place is a paved space, nearly 100 ft. square, with covered stalls and benches extending its whole length, and with racks or hurdles fixed against the side walls, all convenient enough for the purpose of showing goods for sale. At this hour of High Change, when two or three hundred men and women are assembled here, the pavement, as well as the benches, will be littered over with huge sacks half-emptied of their contents, with heaps of old boots and shoes, indiscriminately mingled, with bundles of old umbrellas and parasols, with coats, waistcoats, and trousers more carefully laid out to view, and with shawls, mantles, and other articles of female apparel, while hats and caps are ranged in the upper tier. The avenues between are thronged with poor folk of a class whom we believe to be quite as honest as their neighbours; and who certainly work hard enough to get their living, and render useful service to the poorest class of all, the purchasers of this rejected gear, which is better than no clothing at all. A majority at least of the men engaged in this trade are easily recognised as Jews; and it need scarcely be said that Jews are sober, civil, orderly in their behaviour, and not in the habit of using foul language. The women, of whom a smaller proportion seem to be Jewesses, do not always behave so well. Some of them are apt to be quarrelsome with each other; and one vehement scold, who sees her opposite neighbour, by quiet assiduity, taking up the best of the custom on that side, has begun a course of loud and calumnious vociferation, which fails, however, to win the approval of her hearers. In general, both men and women here show a degree of patience and good temper, which is creditable to those who must already have suffered much fatigue—considering the weight of their sacks and bags—and who are doomed, we fear, often to sad disappointment in being unable to sell what they have brought to market. Some of the women are mothers, and have their little children with them playing about under the stalls. It is true that they are not so neat and clean as one would like to see them; and their dress will frequently be made up of oddly mixed garments from the unsaleable stock-in-trade, such as the remainder of a sealskin jacket, not worth as many pence as it once cost guineas, or a shawl of handsome pattern now degraded to extreme dinginess, thrown over a miserable cotton gown. Their occupation and condition of life, indeed, can scarcely be expected to favour a high standard of æsthetic culture, or particular refinement of manners; but the frequenters of the Clothes Exchange in Houndsditch are possibly not worse, in the essentials of morality, than some highly respectable people at the West End.

Sir Erasmus Wilson, has given £10,000 to the University of Aberdeen for the purpose of endowing a chair of Pathology.

Further trials on a large scale of the asbestos paint, stated to be fire-proof, were carried out last Saturday, in the grounds of the Crystal Palace. The Lord Mayor and a large party, including Captain Shaw, the lessees of the principal theatres, and representatives of Insurance companies were present, on the invitation of the chairman, Mr. J. J. Allport, and the Directors of the Company. The chief experiments consisted of two model theatres, built, the one of ordinary wood and the other of the like wood painted with several coats of asbestos paint. Below the floor, raised from the ground about three feet, were piled shavings and wood, while upon the floor were more shavings and wood. These bonfires were lighted, and the wooden structure was speedily a mass of flames, giving out a scorching heat at a hundred feet away. The bonfires failed to ignite the painted edifice, and more shavings and wood and lighted materials were pitchforked on to it and under it during the whole period of three-quarters of an hour whilst the wood building was blazing.



## OUR FEATHERED FRIENDS IN WINTER.

Now, when the winds of Winter are sobbing through the woods, and shivering oaks and elms are glad to hide their naked limbs in the soft snow, how like a dream it seems to think of green-wood trees and flowers and singing birds! But if a dream to us, who, seated by our glowing hearths, can listen complacently to the sigh of the wind outside the warm drapery of our windows, how infinitely more dream-like must be those summer days to the little feathered folk whose very existence seems to us bound up in leaves and sunshine! Where now are all those blithe warblers, that in months gone by charmed us with their rapturous bursts of melody? Vast flocks of them, we know, have gone to distant lands, whose palm-fringed shores know not what winter snows or winter winds are like. Not a few took their flight ere yet their sylvan haunts had been touched by Autumn's magic wand; but the great bulk of the birds who have forsaken us winged their way to the South in October's nut-brown month, a few stragglers remaining until November. Many, however, of the birds that sang so sweetly to us in sunnier days are still in our midst: in the cold and cheerless woods, some of them; in the frost-bound hedges, others; and in the nooks and crannies of ivied ruins; and some are wandering disconsolately by stretches of the frozen river, and some on the wild, bleak moor; while others, again, pressed by cold and hunger, forgetting their natural timidity, have ventured close to the habitations of man.

Amongst the birds that, in this inclement month of January, habitually flock around the abodes of man, are, besides the inevitable sparrows and the ever-welcome robin, chaffinches, greenfinches, linnets, goldfinches, and yellow-hammers. Right to our very doors they come when the cold is at its worst, though, when the weather does not press them too hard, they keep, as a rule, to the farmyards and adjacent stacks. Go to any one of the farmsteads that are dotted thickly over all the country side, and we never fail to see a troop of the trustful little creatures we have named, augmented here and there by some stray local residents. Of the finches that invade the farmyards, there is none so common as the gaily dressed little chaffinch, whose white-barred wings at once attract our attention, as well as that pretty reddish-brown breast of his, which he seems to be ever trimming. Though the snow on the fields lies inches deep, he is pert and gay as ever; but we miss the sweet sprightly song that came so incessantly from his small throat in the days of leaves and sunshine. He spends much of the short winter day in the farmyards, though, if the weather be not too severe, the fields have still a resistless charm for him; and when evening closes in upon the frost-bound earth, if there be evergreens or shrubberies at hand, it is there that he will seek his night's repose. It is also amongst the perennial branches of the evergreens and shrubberies surrounding man's habitations that the greenfinch, in company with sparrows, linnets, and thrushes, takes shelter for the night. This pretty finch, by-the-way, is much more noticeable now than in more genial seasons, for, when the trees are clothed in their summer dress, so much does he look like "a brother of the dancing leaves," he is often overlooked; in the farmyard, however, when driven thither by the cold, his plumage of richest green and yellow is seen to advantage. The brilliant little goldfinch, though often seen in the farmyards, prefers the tangled, weed-choked hedges-rows, especially where there is a plentiful sprinkling of thistles and docks; and the same may be said of the linnets, whose numbers are now considerably augmented by their banding themselves with congeners from colder regions. More familiar as a winter visitor to the farmyards is the yellowhammer, whose bright yellow plumage and sprightly ways make him a favourite everywhere.

But of the birds that come close to our dwellings in these opening days of the year, the favourite of all is unquestionably the robin. Other birds may have richer voices, and many are far handsomer; still the redbreast has ever held the first place in our hearts. There is something irresistibly engaging in the way in which he lets us come so very near him. Some natural timidity, of course, he has; but when he looks at us askance with those bright, wistful eyes of his, there seems such trust in us our hearts are touched at once, and we are ready to believe all the sweet tales that have been told of him. Strewing with leaves and flowers the graves of the friendless, and "covering with moss the dead's unclosed eyes," may be sentiments scarcely tenable in this matter-of-fact age; yet many of our poets, Shakespeare himself included, have loved to tell how "the little redbreast teacheth charity." Myths though they be, the pretty things that have been told of Robin, have no doubt helped to make him the privileged bird he is—especially that most touching one of all which tells of him fluttering up to the Cross and drawing one of the thorns from the Saviour's suffering brow, staining thereby for ever afterwards his breast with blood. Setting aside, however, the fictions that have been told of him, in addition to his charming confidence in man, he has another claim upon our affections—his rich, plaintive song. He is a perennial singer; but it is in winter, when nearly all the other birds are silent, that we love best to hear him. It is in winter, too, that his red breast is reddest.

The robin, however, is not the only bird out of whose little heart the music is not crushed by winter snows and frosts. Hopping incessantly from twig to twig, drooping its wings and saucily elevating its mite of a tail, the tiny wren looks so utterly insignificant, we smile at the idea of its being hardy enough to sing in January; but wait until the little thing rests for a moment, and immediately we are lost in wonder that so loud a lay can come from so small a throat. In the long winter nights the wrens manage to keep alive by huddling close together, in bunches of from four or five to a dozen or more, on sheltered boughs and in old nests and holes; presenting to the eye nothing but a shapeless mass of downy feathers. But not all the wrens can keep their spark of life alight; for, alas! after a severe season we find many a frozen bunch of them. There is, however, a still smaller bird than the wren which braves our winters, the gold-crest, that "shadow of a bird," whose entire length is but three and a half inches.

Besides the redbreast and wren, there is one other bird which sings to us in January, and that, too, during those stormy bursts of weather when even Robin's brave little heart fails him. Amid driving snow, and above the howling of the blast, the missel-thrush, or "storm-cock," may be heard pouring out his loud wild notes, as if in defiance of the storm. A frequenter of our woods and fields in more genial seasons, he now roams from place to place in search of food, congregating at times with the fieldfares, that late in November came to us from the Far North. When the snow is deep, the fieldfares keep to the hedgerows and outskirts of woods and copses; but when the weather is at all mild, they come in large flocks to the fields, where we find, too, the redwing, another of the thrushes that seek shelter in England during the winter. Our own song-thrush and the blackbird keep pretty close to the hedgerows and to the evergreens and shrubberies that surround country dwellings; but, being solitary in their habits, we see little of them, except at feeding-time in the early morning and evening.

One of the most interesting of the thrushes, in this icy month, is the dipper, or water-ouzel. His haunts are as different from the other thrushes as his personal appearance. He is a bird of the wild. If you wish to have a peep at him, you must go to some deep secluded glen, where a rushing stream dashes headlong down a rocky bed from the bleak uplands. A dumpy little bird is the water-ouzel, reminding us at first of the wren, from his quick jerky movements and his comical little tail; but he is twice the size of our tiny winter songster. He is a solitary little fellow, keeping throughout the year to one special part of the stream he haunts. No matter how deep the snow may lie on the banks of his beloved stream and on the ledges of rock, or how many dripping icicles there may be hanging all around him, there he is, flitting from stone to stone, flitting incessantly his apology for a tail; now stopping to pick up a scrap of food, now diving beneath the waters, that, like himself, are restless ever, now walking in the shallows, now skimming the ice where the water is still, now suddenly disappearing.

In the leafless woods, too, clinging persistently to the place of its birth, we may even yet find many a little feathered thing that seems too frail for aught save everlasting sunshine; and by frozen river banks, and where troubled waves beat on cheerless shores; and on the wild and trackless moor, where we find the gaily-dressed little stonechat. W. OAK RHIND.

## ON THE FARM IN WINTER.

When the ground is hard and the frost severe, the winter-work on the farm begins; such as the improvement of roads, the mending of hedges, repairing ricks, loading in the fold, carting soil and hauling tiles, or taking hay and straw to market, together with a general fagoting and lopping in ash-beds, woods, and orchards; for the men are then at work with their "bills," and the kid-pile stacks are rising. With such winter-work come the winter sounds of the chaff and turnip cutter, and the swing of flails—at least in those parts where old modes prevail—and the winter ways, too, of the birds about then—the larks and the fieldfares in the stubbles for warmth, and the blackbirds and thrushes nestled under the hedges; whilst the sparrows and finches, for food, flock to the big barn-doors, and the titmice cling close to the ricks; the rooks and the starlings being in the meadows together, and in the turnip-fields ring-doves and wood-pigeons.

Then, while the cattle are in their covered sheds, and racks are well filled where the sheep are, a sky all leaden or of the coldest blue, looks down on a wide white world, where every tree is a mass of twigs, and each dead leaf is stiffened; and where, as magpies chatter the whole day long, to blue-winged jays that scream, the missel-thrush answers the robin's song, and the wren, too, keeps them company, for the time has come when the squirrels sleep half their time, and the bats are housed for the winter. When such is the case, and the slightest sound rings through the frosty air sharp and clear, the whole of the winter-work goes by routine; but with such an absence of frost as this winter has shown, that the farmer is able to get on the land, much of it gives place to both ploughing and sowing.

There is one occupation, however, which must go on, be the season quite mild, or severe; and that is the work of the bill men, who have to get it all over before the rise of the sap, that the poles may be harder and stronger. In some places, both lopping and felling begin in December; but in hop-districts where ash-beds—for poles—are most frequently planted, it is not customary to commence until cider-making is over, which—where the apples, by preference, have to be "frosted," that their juice, for the most part, may be thereby retained—is often as late as the middle of January, when the work sets in and goes on with vigour; and that, not only as to ash and hazel, for poles and hetherings, but with oak and poplar, for gate-posts and palings. For the latter purpose, by-the-by, no wood beats poplar, as palings made with it, and painted, last fifty years; and as being a wood which not easily burns—it chars, not blazes—it is useful for flooring in hop-kilns and houses. As oaks, however, are not then felled—as the bark at that time would not strip readily—those cut up, as a rule, are wind-blown ones only, laid low by the gales of winter, when their branches and butts are both chopped up to add to the ash and elm. But as the apple-trees then have to be well trimmed, the bulk of the fagoting comes from the orchards, and it is by far the best for firing, not splitting or flying like oak and ash.

Where, in the winter months, a "fall" is due, the ash-poles, with hackers or axes, are cut off at the butt, and the roots left in the ground; and this may happen each season when the growth is large, and it has been planted for succession; when, having being collected, sorted, "sharped," and dipped in boiling creosote to prevent decay, they are duly stacked till wanted. When poles are thus cut down each year, it adds to woodland beauty; as the butts are soon circled—through light let in—by wild-flowers in abundance, which show by their presence for many a spring, where such winter-work has been.

The Council of Legal Education have awarded to Frederic Mackenzie Maxwell, of Lincoln's Inn, and to William Baxter, of the Inner Temple, studentships in Jurisprudence and Roman Law of 100 guineas each, to continue for two years; and to Thomas Bateman Napier, of the Inner Temple, a studentship in the same subjects of 100 guineas for one year.

## NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

- BOGUE.**  
Lays of a Londoner. By Clement Scott.  
**CHAPMAN AND HALL.**  
The New Ceylon. Being a Sketch of British North Borneo, or Sabah. Written and Compiled by Joseph Hutton. Maps.  
**CHATTO AND WINDUS.**  
Vignettes from Nature. By Grant Allen.  
Poetical Ingenues and Eccentricities. Selected and Edited by W. T. Dobson.  
Convalescent Cookery. A Family Handbook. By Catherine Ryan.  
**DOUGLAS, EDINBURGH.**  
Our Mission to the Court of Morocco in 1880. Under Sir John Drummond Hay, K.C.B. By Captain Philip Durham Trotter. Illustrated.  
**FIELD AND TUBER.**  
Bartolozzi and His Works. By Andrew W. Tuer. A Biographical and Descriptive Account of the Life and Career of Francesco Bartolozzi, R.A. Illustrated. With a List of Upwards of 2000 of the Great Engraver's Works.  
**HATCHARDS.**  
A Narrative of Personal Experiences and Impressions During a Residence on the Bosphorus throughout the Crimean War. By Alicia Blackwood.  
**HODDER AND STOUGHTON.**  
The Acts and Epistles of St. Paul. By the Rev. F. A. Maleson.  
**ISBISTER.**  
The Gospel of Christ. By the Right Rev. Dr. Anthony W. Thorold.  
**LOW AND CO.**  
The Great Musicians. Edited by Francis Hueffer-Purcell. By William H. Cummings.  
Biographies of the Great Artists—Musicians. By John W. Mollett.  
Mozart. By Ellen E. Minor.  
The Revolution. By H. A. Taine. Translated by John Durand. Vol. II.
- Low's Select Novels—A Gentleman of Leisure.** By Edgar Fawcett.  
**MURRAY.**  
A Charge Delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Rochester in 1881. By Dr. Anthony W. Thorold. With Map.  
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Bits from Binkbonny, or, Bell o' the Manse. By John Strathesk. With Six Original Illustrations.  
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The Shalonski Family. A Tale of the French Invasion of Russia. By Eugène Toot. Translated from the Russian by Charles James Cooke.  
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## IMAGINATIVE LITERATURE.

The literature that appeals to the imagination has always received the largest welcome from readers. In one form or another it is a literature that suits all stages of society and all periods of life. A good story is the greatest delight of a child and the pleasure it affords is inexhaustible. In the early years of childhood, a boy or girl may be said, without much exaggeration, to live between the covers of a book. The heroes of fiction are more real to them than the unheroic people whom they meet with day by day, and the author who knows how to minister to the wants of young readers is the veritable King of hearts. He has a place at every fireside, in every school-desk and play-box, and under many a pillow. Well thumbed and shabby his story-book may be, but these tokens of youthful affection show by the most satisfactory of proofs how much the volume is beloved. If the fame of a writer depend upon the number and appreciation of his readers, who is there that can boast a reputation more widely spread than the novelists who, like Marryat and Kingston, Andersen and Jules Verne, "Lewis Carroll" and Mr. Hughes, have produced their choicest work for children and young people?

There are authors, too, of high and far-reaching genius who afford equal delight to old readers and to inexperienced travellers in "the realms of gold." If that beloved writer, Sir Walter Scott, has made, as George Eliot once said, "a chief part in the happiness of many young lives," he has also given exquisite pleasure to men of the widest knowledge and the most cultivated intelligence. It was the greatest poet Germany has produced who called Scott a genius who had not his equal, and added that "Waverley" may be set beside the best works that have ever been written. And what Goethe expressed so warmly has been felt also by men of widely different powers—by James Watt, who loved all stories "as much as any milliner's apprentice of eighteen," while avowing a special admiration of Sir Walter's; by Hawthorne, the most original of American novelists, who is said almost to have worshipped the Waverley Novels; by Dean Stanley, who has praised in no weak words the wisdom as well as the poetical beauty, "the far-seeing toleration and the lofty sense of Christian honour" that breathe through every volume of Scott's romances; and by Keble, who wrote of Scott with the love that a man of such deep concentrated feeling might be supposed to feel for a friend. Walter Scott, by-the-way, who was ever ready to appreciate the genius of others, paid a high tribute to the literary craft of Miss Edgeworth and Miss Ferrier, two novelists who deserve to be better known than they probably are in our day; and the consummate art of Miss Austen won, as it well might, his highest admiration. He could do the big bow-wow style himself, he said, but Jane Austen's delicate style of work was not within his power. In her own peculiar range she is indeed imitable, and almost deserves the extraordinary praise awarded her by Macaulay. How much he loved those famous novels the readers of his biography know, and they may also remember how his friend Lord Holland would lie tranquilly on his bed, when attacked with gout, while his sister sat by his side reading the same novels, "of which he was never wearied." Jane Austen was the daughter of a country clergyman, and so also was Charlotte Brontë, another writer who in fiction occupies a distinct realm of her own. These are great names in literature, and remind us of one yet greater in intellect than either, albeit less of an artist than Miss Austen and less passionately eloquent than Currer Bell. George Eliot's imagination was but one gift among many, and her novels, despite Mr. Ruskin's disparagement, and far from faultless though they be, deserve to rank with the finest prose specimens of imaginative art. What happy hours do we all owe to writers such as these, whose works, like those of Thackeray and Dickens, Kingsley and Blackmore, stimulate and strengthen the mind instead of enervating it. This, indeed, is the effect of all imaginative work of a high order, an effect of which we are even more conscious when reading poetry than prose.

Poets have a selecter audience than poetical novelists, but the delight they afford is generally keener and more intense. They give us "nobler loves and nobler cares;" they fill our minds with images of beauty and sooth our ears with their music; they make Nature more impressive and life more pregnant with meaning. "Poetry," said Wordsworth, "is the first and last of all knowledge; but these are the words of a poet, who, it may be urged, would naturally magnify his office. Charles James Fox, however, uttered a similar opinion when he called it "the only thing after all." The poets, he used to say, had more truth in them than all the historians and philosophers together; and another well-known statesman, the adviser of William, the early patron of Swift, apparently acknowledged the supremacy of poetry when he expressed his opinion that, "of all the members of mankind that live within the compass of a thousand years, for one man that is born capable of making a great poet, there may be a thousand born capable of making as great generals and Ministers of State as any in story." It would be curious, by-the-way, to note how men whose lot has placed them in the busiest arenas of life have been wont to find rest and relaxation in the society of poets or in the study of poetry. So it is that Southampton's and Pembroke's names are linked to that of Shakespeare, Raleigh's and Sidney's to that of Spenser, while Bolingbroke and Atterbury at once recall the memory of Pope. In our own days a Prime Minister has translated Homer, and another Prime Minister has written more than one volume of criticism on the Iliad and the Odyssey. The greatest of living orators has acknowledged the debt he owes to the poets of his country; and, looking back again to an earlier period, one remembers with no small interest that the chief religious reformer of the eighteenth century, whose labours still exercise a vast influence on our own, commended the study of Spenser to his divinity students. And if John Wesley loved the "Faerie Queene," so also did Lord Chatham, who is said to have been always reading that poem; and the accomplished Lord Somers, who, in the last portrait for which he sat to Sir Godfrey Kneller, desired to be painted with Spenser in his hand.

A long essay might, indeed, be written showing how the practical life of Englishmen has been influenced by imaginative literature. The poets and poetical novelists are "wondrous potentates," whose sway has been universally acknowledged. Carlyle was bold enough to ask his countrymen which of the two they would the sooner give up, India or Shakespeare? and to answer the inquiry in favour of the poet. Happily, we can keep both, and need not, therefore, discuss a question so difficult. Enough if we acknowledge the immeasurable debt we owe to the great masters of song, not only because they awaken in us the sense of harmony and beauty, but because their noble words, listened to in Australia and New Zealand, in Canada and South Africa, as well as in this "dear island," serve to knit together in one body the whole English-speaking race.

We must be free or die, who speak the tongue  
That Shakespeare spake; the faith and morals hold  
Which Milton held—in everything we are sprung  
Of Earth's first blood, have titles manifold.

J. D.



VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO LEICESTER.

SEE PAGE 66.



THE PRINCE PASSING THROUGH LEICESTER.



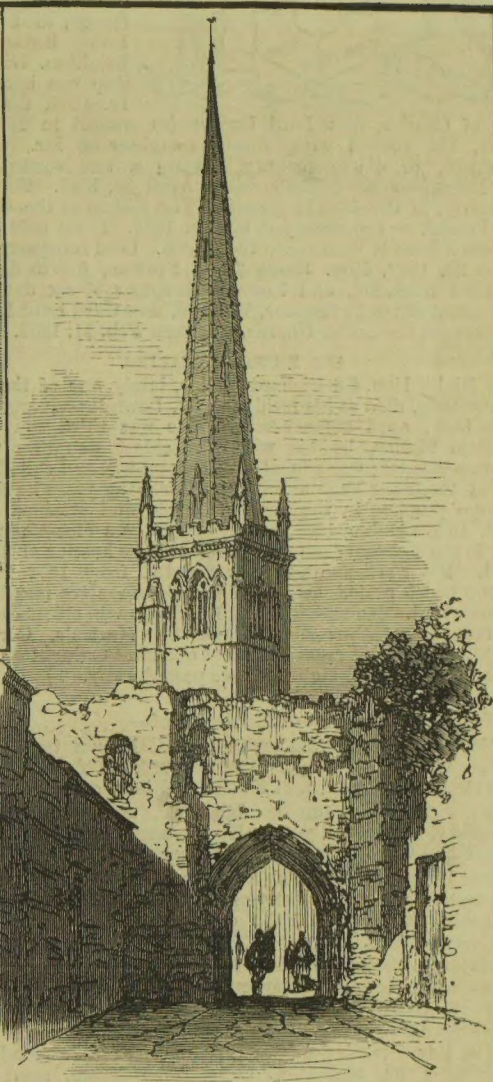
BRADGATE HALL, SEAT OF THE EARL OF STAMFORD AND WARRINGTON. ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE.



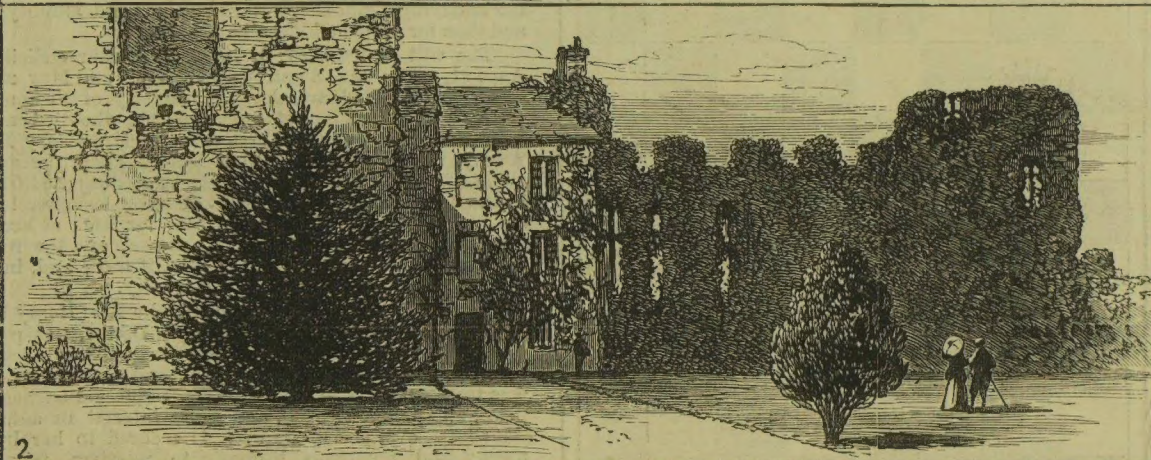
VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO LEICESTER.



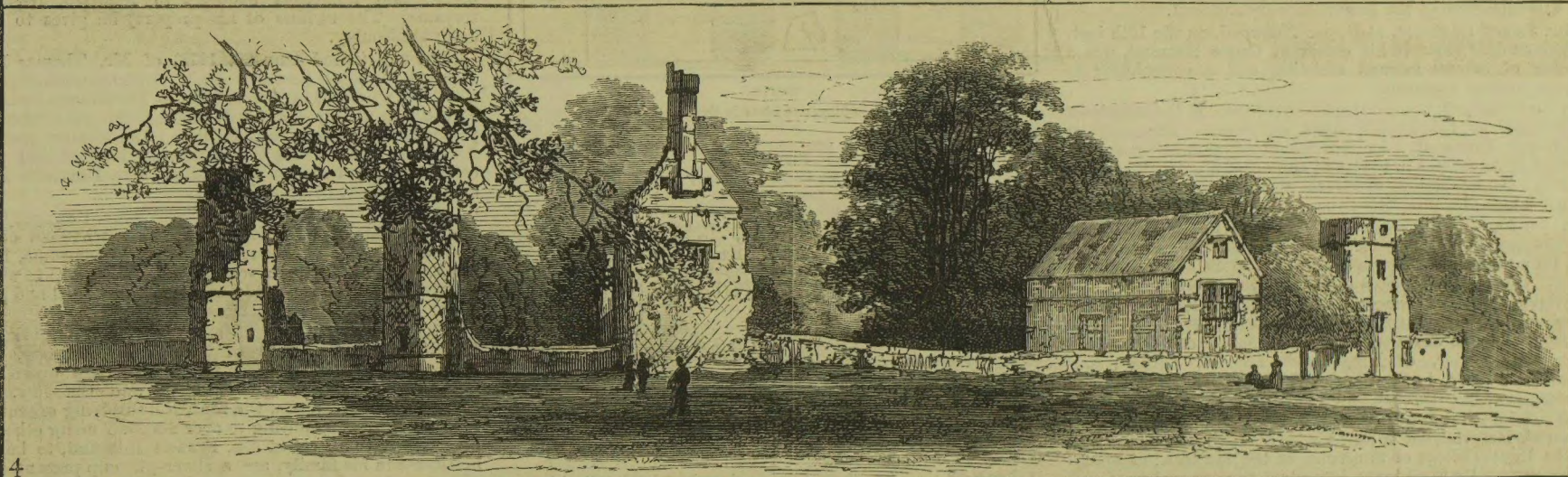
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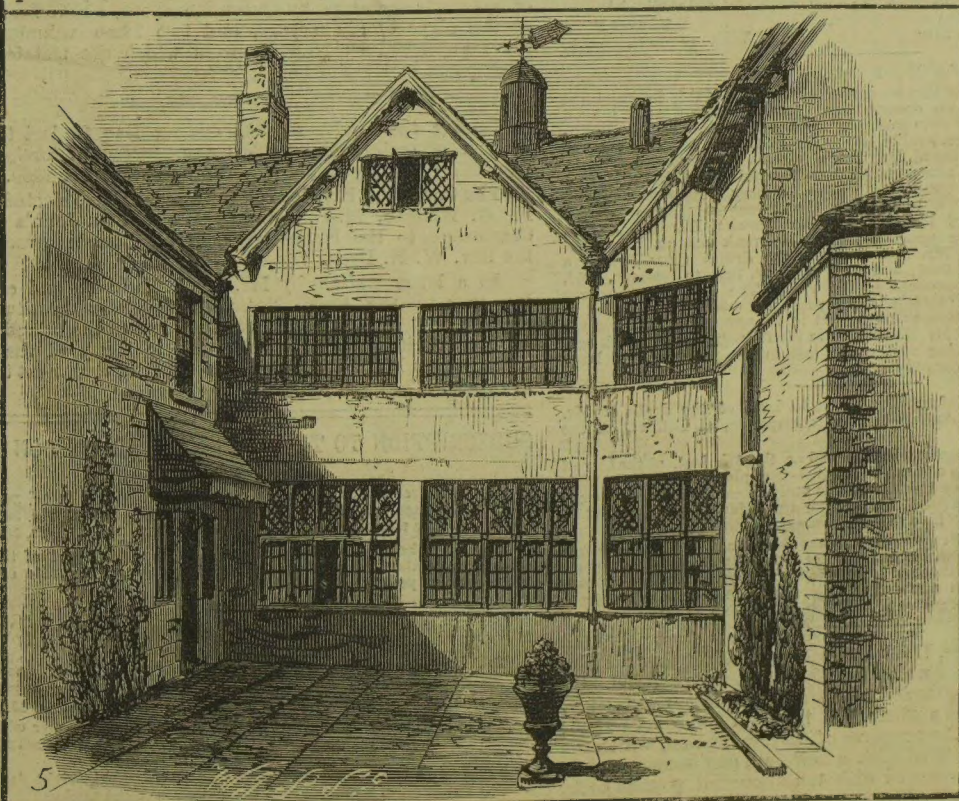
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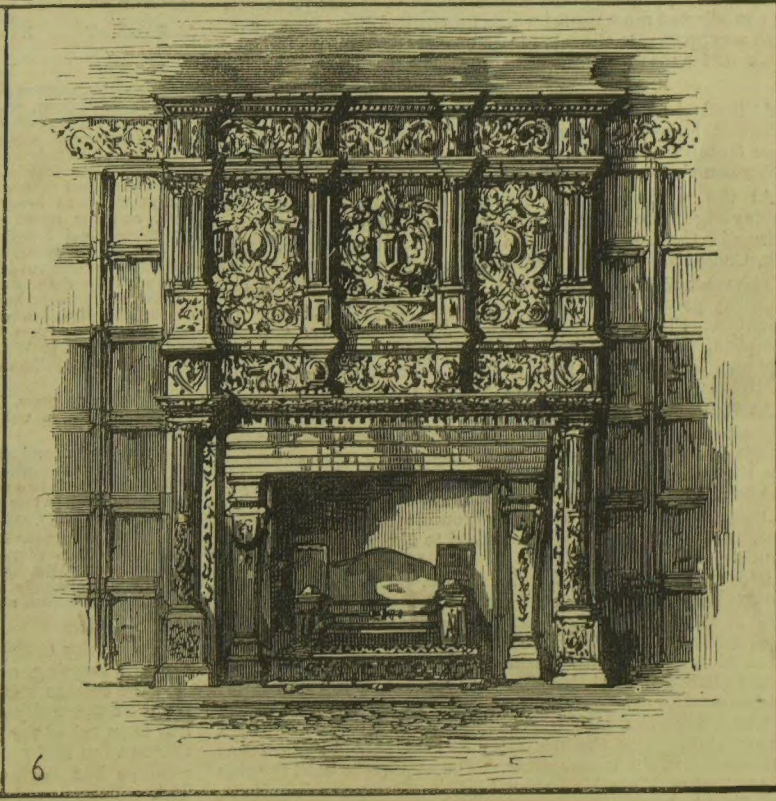
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5



6

1. "Little Matlock," near Entrance to Bradgate Park.  
4. Lady Jane Grey's House, Bradgate.

2. Ruins of Leicester Abbey.  
5. Old Townhall, Leicester.

3. St. Mary's Church, Leicester.  
6. Chimney-piece, Mayor's Parlour.



OBITUARY.

LORD LURGAN, K.P.

The Right Honourable Sir Charles Brownlow, Baron Lurgan, of Lurgan, county Armagh, Knight of the Order of St. Patrick, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Armagh, and formerly a Lord in Waiting to the Queen, died on the 16th instant, at Brighton. His Lordship was born April 10, 1831, the eldest son of Charles, first Lord Lurgan (so created in 1839), by Jane, his second wife, fourth daughter of Mr. Roderick Macneill, of Barra, county Inverness, and succeeded to the Peerage at his father's death, April 30, 1847. He served, formerly, in the 43rd Regiment. The ribbon of the Order of St. Patrick was conferred on him in 1864. From 1869 to 1874 he was a Lord in Waiting to the Queen. Lord Lurgan married, June 20, 1853, Hon. Emily Anne Browne, fourth daughter of Lord Kilmaine, and leaves three sons and six daughters. His eldest son and successor, William, now third Lord Lurgan, Lieutenant Grenadier Guards, was born Feb. 11, 1858.

SIR RICHARD MALINS.

The Right Hon. Sir Richard Malins, lately one of the Vice-Chancellors, died at his residence, 57, Lowndes-square, on the 15th inst., aged seventy-seven. He was third son of Mr. William Malins, by his wife, the eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Hunter; was educated at Cambridge, and called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1830. For many years he enjoyed a large practice in the Equity Courts, and attained silk in 1849. In December, 1866, he was appointed a Vice-Chancellor, and in the February following received the honour of knighthood. His Parliamentary career dated from 1852 to 1865, during which period he sat as the Conservative member for Wallingford. He married, in 1831, Susannah, eldest daughter of the Rev. Arthur Farwell, of St. Martin's, Cornwall. Within the present month three of our most eminent Judges—Lush, O'Brien, and Malins—have passed away.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Mr. John Trevor Barkley, C.E., well known for his connection with the development of resources in Turkey, and for his extensive knowledge of Eastern subjects generally.

Mr. John Jones, on the 7th inst., at his residence, 93, Piccadilly, in his 83rd year. He has bequeathed to the nation a large and valuable collection of works of art.

The Dowager Lady Fairbairn, on the 11th inst., at The Vicarage, Waltham St. Lawrence, Berks, aged ninety. Her Ladyship was widow of the eminent engineer, Sir William Fairbairn, F.R.S.

Major A. C. Skynner, late 16th Lancers, on the 4th inst., at Leatherhead, aged eighty-one. He was only son of Captain Skynner, H.E.I.C.S., of Moon Hall and Melnoth Lodge, Cookham, Berks.

The Rev. Berkeley Addison, M.A., Vicar of Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Hon. Canon of Durham, aged sixty-seven. He was educated at St. Peter's College, Cambridge, and was Chairman of the Newcastle School Board.

Dr. James Edgcome, at Upper Norwood, on the 10th inst. He gained distinction in his career at Guy's Hospital, was a member of several learned societies, and a contributor to current medical literature.

Sheriff Hallard, Senior Sheriff-Substitute in the county of Midlothian, in Edinburgh, aged sixty-one. Educated at Edinburgh University, he was admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates in 1844, and appointed Sheriff-Substitute in 1852. He was author of several legal treatises.

Mr. Alexander Sim, known as "Captain Sim," on the 9th inst., at 29, Clement's-lane, City, in his ninety-third year. He was employed in the merchant service while a mere child, and for a long period was master of a ship in the Australian trade. Since 1841 he was a member of the Reform Club.

Harriet Maria, Dowager Lady Nightingale, widow of Sir Charles Nightingale, Bart., on the 22nd ult., at Hounslow, aged eighty-one. She was the youngest daughter of Mr. Edward Broughton Foster, of Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey; was married, in 1829, to Sir Charles Nightingale, Bart., of Fort Grange, county Inverness, and was left a widow in 1876.

Mr. John Flint South, F.R.C.S., long senior surgeon of St. Thomas's Hospital, and twice—viz., in 1851 and 1860—President of the Royal College of Surgeons, on the 8th inst., at Blackheath Park. He filled many important professional positions, and contributed most useful works to surgical literature. Mr. South was brother to the late Sir James South, the Astronomer. He was twice married, and had three daughters.

At the last quarterly meeting of the council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, Mr. Spencer Wells, surgeon to the Queen's household, was appointed Hunterian orator for 1883, when the next Hunterian oration will be given.

At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on Monday night two valuable papers descriptive of recent journeyings in the interior of Africa were contributed. Sir John Kirk, Consul at Zanzibar, took part in the proceedings.

The rank of Queen's Counsel has been conferred upon the following gentlemen:—Mr. Philip A. Myburgh, Mr. R. Bannatyne Finlay, Mr. W. Bowen Rowlands, Mr. Charles Crompton, Mr. Joseph Addison McLeod, Mr. Pembroke S. Stephens, Mr. F. W. E. Everitt, Mr. Thomas William Snagge, Mr. Herbert Hardy Cozens-Hardy, and Mr. Norris.

At Cardiff on Monday the committee appointed for the purpose of securing in that locality the proposed University College for South Wales met and decided to raise a fund of fifty thousand pounds towards the building fund, and for establishing scholarships. Additional subscriptions amounting to more than three hundred pounds were announced, bringing up the total already promised to about eight thousand pounds.

In our Artist's narrative, last week, of a trip with the Trinity House steam-yacht Vesta to relieve the crews and repair damages of the light-ships, lighthouses and buoys outside the Nore, and on the Essex and North Foreland coasts, it was mentioned that "On reaching the East Ouse gas buoy we found it had gone out." We are requested to say this is not quite accurate. The gas-light had not "gone out," but the buoy had been run into, and damaged, and knocked out by a passing ship. For the discovery of that ship a reward has been offered in the public press. The apparatus used for this buoy is that of Pintsch's Patent Lighting Company (Limited), New Broad-street, City; and the managing director, Mr. W. B. Rickman, has requested us to give this explanation.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

G A (City Club).—Accept our cordial thanks for your kind attention.  
A C (Staines).—Herr Kellner's compositions are always fresh, and frequently very difficult. He seems to be a favourite author with our readers.  
A S (Vienna).—You may rely upon it that any contribution you send shall receive early and considerate attention.  
G O N (Madras).—Your solution and analysis of No. 1968 are correct. We shall be glad to hear from you regularly.  
PILGRIM (Preston).—We hope you may be induced to change your present resolution. We shall miss you from the ranks of our solvers.  
D W K (Folkestone).—We know of only one English translation of Damiani, that by Sarrazin; but there are many translations into French. Apply to the editor of *La Stratégie*, Rue St. Saver, Paris.  
W A C.—Solutions may be sent on postal cards.  
C W (Southport).—The problem shall be examined. Thanks.  
A M (Nottingham).—A capital game, and very acceptable.  
H L (Bordeaux).—We shall be pleased to receive further specimens of chess skill in your city.  
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1975 received from E L G. Cant, A C (Staines), Pilgrim, H Stebbing, and A Gaillard.  
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1976 received from Loch Goll, Cryptotype, John Tucker, H V G. James Wemyss, Cant, W J Eggleston, A C (Staines), Marion J Giosop (aged fourteen), H Stebbing, and A Gaillard.  
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1977 received from H B. Dr F St, E Loudon, W Biddle, Loch Goll, Bosworth, Sirius, James Dobson, Norman Rumble, R H Brooks, H A L S, S Lowndes, E Casella (Paris), M O'Halloran, L Sharswood, E Sharswood, D W Kell, Otto Fulder (Ghent), A Wigmore, R L Southwell, H Lucas, L L Greenaway, C W Milson, W Dewase, A M P rter, Ben Nevis, A Karberg, F G Parsloe, H K Awdry, G Seymour, N H Mullen, L Wyman, G S Oldfield, C Warburton, John Balfour, J Hall, Shadforth, W A Clarke, F J Johnston, Schmuacks, Hereward, David Rowland (Pau), N S Harris, Harry Springthorpe, W Hillier, W J Rudman, H Blacklock, R Gray, Alfred Schaub (Vienna), C Edmundson, A Chapman, Smutch, J Burnstead, J W A C (Staines), W Bygott, Alpha, H Stebbing, L H Goodbody, J P Macdonald, A Gaillard, M C Heywood, R Jessop, G W Law, Joseph Ainsworth, M Tipping, and S Bullen.  
NOTE.—For the information of a number of correspondents, we note here that this problem cannot be solved by 1. R to Q sq, by 1. R to R 7th, by 1. R to R 8th, or by 1. Kt to B 4th. In the first three cases mentioned Black has a good defence in 1. B to K B sq, and in the last, another, 1. R takes B.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1976.

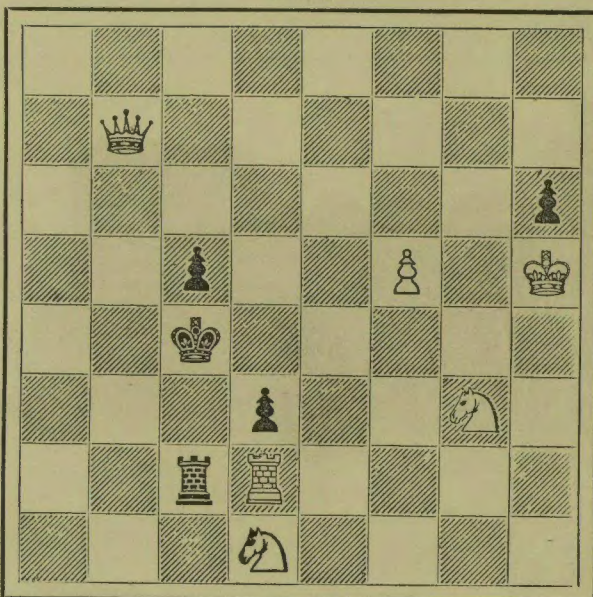
WHITE.  
1. Q to Q B 2nd  
2. Q takes R (ch)  
3. Kt to Q B 3rd. Mate.  
BLACK.  
R takes R (ch)  
K takes Q

\* If Black play 1. R to Q 7th, White continues with 2. Kt to Q 6th (ch), and mates next move.

PROBLEM No. 1979.

By D. W. CLARK (Barnaul, Siberia).

BLACK.



White to play, and mate in three moves.

A smart Skirmish between two members of the Société Philomathique, Bordeaux.

(Two Knights' Defence.)

WHITE (M. G.) BLACK (Mr. Lee).  
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th  
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd  
3. B to B 4th Kt to B 3rd  
4. Kt to Kt 5th  
Many players of the present day prefer 4. P to Q 4th—a move which, without incurring risk, leads to an even game.  
4. P takes P Kt to R 4th  
5. P to Q 3rd Kt to R 4th  
The attack is better sustained by 6. B to Kt 5th (ch).  
6. Kt to K B 3rd P to K R 3rd  
7. Q to K 2nd Kt takes B  
8. P takes Kt B to K 2nd  
9. Kt to K 5th Castles  
10. Castles B to Q 3rd  
11. P takes P P takes P (en pas.)  
12. P to B 4th R to K sq  
13. Kt takes P R to K sq  
WHITE (M. G.) BLACK (Mr. Lee).  
14. Q to Q 3rd B to B 4th (ch)  
15. Kt to Q 4th Kt to Kt 5th  
16. P to Q B 3rd Q to R 5th  
17. B to B 4th  
18. Q to Q sq B to B 4th  
19. P to Q Kt 4th  
Lost time. 19. Kt to Q 2nd, followed by 20. Q Kt to B 3rd, seems to offer his one chance in this position.  
20. B takes Q B P to K Kt 4th  
21. P takes B R to Q B sq  
22. P to K R 3rd R takes B  
Long delayed, and now too late.  
22. R takes R P  
and White resigned.

DEATH OF MR. BODEN.

It is with sincere regret that we announce the death of this distinguished English chessplayer, which occurred on the 15th instant, after a brief illness. Mr. Boden's first appearance in the chess arena was in the tournament of provincial players, held in London in 1851, when he carried off the first prize. The publication of his "Popular Introduction to Chess," soon afterwards, brought him prominently before the chess world, but since that time he engaged in few public matches or tournaments. He was, however, always ready to break a lance with the strongest players of our time, and the result of his contests with Horwitz, Harwitz, Buckle, Andersen, and Morphy prove his claim to rank among the great masters of the game. Mr. Boden edited the *British Chess Review*, a periodical brought out in 1854; and from April 24, 1858, to January, 1860, conducted the chess department of the *Field*. The death of a distant relative, from whom he inherited some property, enabled Mr. Boden to devote himself to landscape painting, and in its pursuit he achieved the most gratifying success. Mr. Boden died in the fifty-sixth year of his age, and was interred at Woking on Tuesday last, in the presence of a large number of metropolitan chessplayers.

As we go to press, information comes to hand of the death of Mr. Francis Burden, a well-known London chessplayer, at Belfast, on the 13th inst.

A match of a novel character was played on the 9th inst. at the City of London Chess Club, when a team of the third-class players yielded the odds of Pawn and move to a selected team of the fourth class. Twenty-two competitors engaged in this contest, which, after a well-fought battle, ended in favour of the third class, with a score of seven games to four.

A few years ago the Bermondsey Club was the strongest of all the metropolitan district associations, but lately it has suffered some loss of prestige. On the 12th inst. the disfavour of fortune fell upon our transpontine friends rather overwhelmingly in a match against the North London Club, whose representatives scored six games to nil! Oh, what a falling off is there!

University College, Liverpool, was opened last Saturday by a public meeting, over which the Earl of Derby presided. He said the college was founded upon an unsectarian principle, for the community as a whole. A hundred thousand pounds had been raised for the purposes of the institution, which the Corporation had provided with a building, and seven professorships had been endowed with ten thousand pounds each. This college would afford further evidence that commerce and culture are natural allies. Professor Rendall, the principal of the college, gave the inaugural address.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated June 21, 1875) of Sir Frederick Hutchison Hervey Bathurst, Bart., late of Clarendon Park, Salisbury, who died on Oct. 29 last, was proved on the 30th ult. by Sir Frederick Thomas Arthur Hervey Bathurst, Bart., the son, and Arthur Brooke, the acting executors, the value of the personal estate being over £80,000. The testator gives to his said son his interest in the collieries at Lanchester, Durham, and all his furniture, effects, horses, carriages, farming stock, and crops; his plate, pictures, and certain diamonds are made heirlooms to go with the estates; to his executor, Mr. Brooke, £200; and the residue of the personality between all his children, except his eldest son, and his daughter, Mrs. Augusta Frederica Buckley. He devises all his real estate in the counties of Wilts, Somerset, Devon, and Southampton, or elsewhere, charged with the payment of £10,000 in favour of his younger sons, to the use of his said son Frederick Thomas Arthur Hervey, for life, with remainder to his first and other sons successively, according to seniority in tail male.

The will (dated Aug. 6, 1872) of Mr. William Atkinson, late of No. 47, Gordon-square, who died on Oct. 31 last, was proved on the 29th ult. by Mrs. Mary Ann Atkinson, the widow and sole executrix, to whom he gives, devises, and bequeaths all his real and personal estate for her own absolute use and benefit. The value of the personal estate amounts to £76,000.

The will (dated July 31, 1878) of Mr. John Paynter, formerly of Shroton House, near Blandford, Dorset, but late of No. 23, Berkeley-square, who died on Nov. 16 last, was proved on the 12th ult. by Mrs. Margaret Paynter, the widow and sole executrix, the personal estate exceeding in value £67,000. The testator appoints, devises, and bequeaths all his estate and effects, whether real or personal, to his wife absolutely, for her own separate use and benefit. The deceased was formerly a Captain in the Scots Fusilier Guards.

The will (dated Aug. 1, 1878) of Mr. William Law, C.B., late of the Treasury, and of No. 24, Queen's-gate-terrace, Kensington, who died on Oct. 2 last, was proved on the 28th ult. by William Morton Philips and Henry Jordan Thornhill, the executors, the personal estate exceeding £49,000. The testator, after giving legacies to his executors, godchildren, and servants, leaves the residue of his real and personal estate upon trust for his wife for life or widowhood; in the event of her marrying again she is to receive a fixed annuity of £500, and then for all his children in equal shares.

The will (dated Nov. 8, 1875), with four codicils (dated Aug. 21, 1878; Jan. 8 and April 7, 1879; and May 27, 1880), of Mr. Henry Goddard Awdry, formerly of Notten Lodge, Lacock, Wilts, but late of Bournemouth, who died on Sept. 15 last, was proved on the 12th ult. by Mrs. Mary Edmonds Awdry, the widow, and Jasper Kevick Peck, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £34,000. The testator, subject to the payment of a few legacies, leaves all his property upon trust for his wife for life; at her decease there are legacies to nephews and nieces; and the residue of his property is to go to his children, if any; and, in default of children, to his nephew, James Awdry.

The will (dated March 4, 1880) of the Rev. Henry Boucher, late of Thornhill House, Stalbridge, Dorset, was proved on the 12th ult. by John Du Boulay and Henry Pickett, the executors, the value of the personal estate being over £34,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Frances Boucher, certain plate, an annuity of £300, and a life interest in a farm and some land, over and above what is secured to her by settlement; and numerous bequests to relatives, friends, and servants. The residue of his property he gives to the said John Du Boulay.

The will (dated May 20, 1878) of Mr. Thomas Brereton Howard, late of Brereton Hall, Brereton-cum-Smethwick, Cheshire, who died on July 31 last at Portsmouth, was proved on the 13th ult. by Andrew Johnstone, the sole executor, the personal estate exceeding £27,000. The testator gives to Mr. Johnstone £1000; and the residue of his real and personal estate equally between his mother, Mrs. Harriette Howard, and his brother, Clulow Howard.

The will (dated April 28, 1879) of Jemina, Dowager Baroness Dimsdale, late of Essendon Place, Herts, who died on Nov. 4 last at Bath, has been proved by Robert Dimsdale, Baron of the Russian Empire, the son and sole executor, to whom the testatrix gives, devises, and bequeaths all her real and personal estate absolutely. The personality exceeds £9000.

The will (dated June 23 and 26, 1875) of Captain Charles Hutchinson, R.N., late of St. John's Vicarage, Forton, Gosport, who died on Sept. 28 last, has been proved by the Rev. Francis Edmund Hutchinson and the Rev. Charles Pierpoint Hutchinson, the sons, the surviving executors, the personal estate amounting to over £6000. Among other things bequeathed to his eldest son, Francis Edmund, to be held as heirlooms in his family, are a silver-gilt cup presented to one of testator's ancestors by Queen Elizabeth, a folio first edition of the plays of Shakspeare, and two 12mo volumes of old plays published by Nicholls, from which the testator states Shakspeare took six of his.

During the twelve months ending Dec. 31 last the total number of emigrants who left the Mersey for foreign parts was 228,813, being 45,274 more than for the year 1880.

The Council of King's College, London, have elected Mr. W. H. Hudson, M.A., formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, to the Professorship of Mathematics, vacated by the Rev. W. H. Drew.

In a letter written by Mr. Lewis, the able and energetic secretary to the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, it appears that in 1879 3690 lives were lost in the inland waters of Great Britain and Ireland; the majority of the deaths occurring in lakes and navigable streams, and, next to these, in canals.

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### PROSPECTUS.

This Company is formed for the purpose of acquiring and developing the business of Mr. William Goddard, who, and his predecessors, Messrs. Forster and Smith, have been successfully engaged in trading as West African Merchants for upwards of fifty years; the profitable and increasing trade now opening up on the River Gambia has induced Mr. Goddard to obtain the co-operation of additional capital.

Bathurst, the head-quarters of the business as now carried on, is the chief town of the colony on the Gambia, and the seat of Government. It is within fourteen days' steam of Liverpool, is only a few days distant from St. Vincent (Cape de Verde Islands), which is (via Madeira) in telegraphic communication with Europe, and is the healthiest place on the West Coast of Africa. The Mails are carried by the British and African Steam Navigation Company, whose steamers call at Bathurst once in three weeks.

There are numerous factories and trading stations belonging to Mr. Goddard on both sides of the River Gambia, the principal one being at McCarthy's Island—200 miles up—where there is a large and commodious stone-built dwelling-house, offices for agent, wharf, retail store, wax-house, and all the requirements for a large trade.

The River Gambia is navigable as far up as the falls of "Barracondas" (a distance of 400 miles), and an expedition under the command of His Excellency Doctor Valesius Goudsbury, O.M.G., the administrator of the colony, has just returned, having succeeded in reaching Timbuctoo, a town hardly inferior to Timbuktu as a centre of trade. Throughout the journey his Excellency was well received by the kings and chiefs, who expressed a great desire to trade direct with the English merchants.

This expedition will no doubt be the means of opening and extending the trade for many hundred miles beyond the present limits, thereby providing a new market for imports, and a fresh field from which to draw exports.

The Imports consist of Manchester Goods, Iron in bars and pots, Hardware, Guns, Gunpowder, Tobacco, Rice, Sugar, Soap, Salt, Provisions, Marine Stores, Crockery, Brass Rods, Wines, Spirits, Swords and Blades, Amber, Coral, Beads, &c.

The Exports include Ground Nuts, Hides, Ivory, Beeswax, Cotton, Gold, Fibres, Palm Kernels, &c. The demand for these products is practically unlimited, of Ground Nuts alone over 21,000 tons (valued at over £200,000) having been exported in one year, principally to France and the Continent.

The property which the Company proposes to acquire from Mr. Goddard includes Freehold Land, European and other residences, substantially built of brick and stone, and furnished with all modern requirements, extensive warehouses, retail stores, wax-house, with all the necessary appliances for clarifying beeswax, and a fleet of schooners, cutters, and other river craft. These vessels, eighteen in number, are in good working order, and vary from 5 to 300 tons register. There are, in addition, canoes, long-boats, flats, surf-boats, and gigs. They are employed in importing goods, and in collecting and exporting the various products before mentioned. The Company will also acquire the entire goodwill of the business as at present carried on by Mr. Goddard.

The river frontage of the property is very extensive, and a substantial wharf, built this year, allows large steamers and sailing-vessels to unload and load alongside.

The European and native working staff, both in Bathurst and at the various factories and stations on the river, is most efficient, and capable of conducting a very much larger business without any increase of expenditure; and as the business is a going concern, in full working order, the Shareholders should have an immediate return for their capital.

The Vendor, Mr. William Goddard, has consented to act as Managing Director at a salary to be agreed upon, thus securing to the Company the services of a gentleman who has an experience of West African trade of upwards of thirty years, and who has for seventeen years sole agent for Messrs. Forster and Smith. In connection with the following facts may be interesting:—At the time Mr. Goddard acted as manager for Messrs. Forster and Smith, a considerable capital was employed, and a trade amounting to from £50,000 to £100,000 was done. Since the business came into the hands of the present owner the following gratifying results have been obtained with a small capital:—

1879 and 1880—Amount of Goods sold and bartered .. £45,515 0 0  
Gross Profit upon this trading .. £31,429 0 0

With the view of extending the trade in the Upper River, the Directors propose to purchase a steamer and steam-launch of light draught, which, in addition to taking up merchandise and bringing down produce, could be profitably employed in towing craft in the river and creeks. The Directors also intend to establish a direct trade with the United States and West Indies, for the purpose of importing Tobacco, Rum, Timber, Shingles, Flour, &c.

The Freehold land, town lots, dwelling-houses, warehouses, ships, &c., are valued at £22,000; the stock (including Manchester and other goods ready for barter in "go-downs" and on the way, and running accounts now due) at £30,000; and the Company have arranged to purchase these, together with the goodwill of the business, for a sum of £20,000.

The Vendor has agreed to accept payment as follows:—£27,000 in cash, and the remainder—viz. £33,000—in fully paid-up shares of the Company (the greatest number which by the rules of the Stock Exchange he can take), thus showing his confidence in the future success of the Company.

A careful consideration of the figures laid before them justifies the Directors in stating that, after providing for a substantial reserve fund, a good dividend may be confidently expected, and it may be added that the Vendor has made arrangements to their satisfaction, enabling him to guarantee a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent per annum for a period of three years.

Application will be made in due course to the London Stock Exchange for an official quotation of the Shares of the Company.

The only contracts entered into by the Company are one dated Sept. 14, 1881, and made between William Goddard of the one part, and Henry B. Webb, as Trustee for the Company, of the other part; and another dated Oct. 31, 1881, and made between the Company of the first part, the said William Goddard of the second part, and the said Henry B. Webb of the third part. These Contracts, a statutory declaration that they are the only Contracts entered into by the Company, and copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, may be seen at the Offices of the Company.

The Vendor pays all expenses incident to the incorporation and formation of the Company up to the first allotment of shares, with the exception of Brokerage.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Shares can be obtained from the Offices of the Company, or from the Bankers, Brokers, or Solicitors.

Applications for Shares must be made on the enclosed form, accompanied by a deposit of 2s. 6d. per share. In case a less number of shares are allotted than are applied for, the surplus of the deposit will be applied in whole or in part, as the case may be, to the payment of the amount due on the Shares. Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full.

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## THE COMMITTEE OF THE JEWS' HOSPITAL AND ORPHAN ASYLUM return their best THANKS to the Proprietors of the "Illustrated London News" for their liberality in admitting the children of the institution to the performance of the pantomime at Covent Garden Theatre on Thursday, the 12th inst.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE—PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION, PROBATE.—TO ROBERT HALL, of Australia, Shipowner.

TAKE NOTICE, that a Citation has issued under Seal of the Principal Probate Registry of our High Court of Justice, dated the 2nd day of November, 1881, whereby you, Robert Hall, and one Thomas Watkins, are cited to appear within Thirty Days after the publication of this Notice and accept or refuse probate of the will of Richard Watkins, late of Boulogne-sur-Mer, in the kingdom of France, gentleman, deceased, of which will you are the executor, or show cause why letters of administration (with the said will annexed) of all and singular the personal estate of the said deceased should not be granted to Anne Watkins, the lawful widow and relict of the said deceased, with an intimation that in default of your so appearing the said letters of administration will be granted to the said Anne Watkins.  
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